

GENEALOGY

OF

ONE BRANCH OF THE PECKHAM FAMILY

OF

NEWPORT AND WESTERLY, R. I.

AND ITS

ALLIED FAMILIES







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Compiled in Affectionate Memory
of
Emma Frances7 (Peckham) Bentley
by
Her Sons
William Perry and John Earle Bentley

Documentary Evidence by Emilie Sarter, Genealogist Boston, Mass.



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Genealogies are commonly written for sentimental reasons, and if sentiment were to prevail the name of this booklet would be "Mother's Ancestors". As a practical matter, however, the title of a genealogy should give some clue to its contents, therefore, I have decided that the title should be

Genealogy

of

One Branch of the Peckham Family of

Newport and Westerly, R. I. and its

Allied Families

In the early part of the year 1949 I happened to be looking through a Bible which had belonged to my mother, Emma Frances 7 (Peckham) Bentley, and there found a faded piece of writing paper upon which she had written

"Mother's Ancestors

John A. Saunders John Maxson Daniel Shrieve

8514/1111

Catherine Maxson Sarah Shrieve Mary Green"

She referred, of course, to the ancestors of her own mother, my grandmother, Mary Ann⁶ (Saunders) (Saunders) Peckham. This little memorandum made by my mother, no doubt for my brother, Fred Harold⁸ Bentley, who worked out our Bentley lineage, was often on my mind.

During the month of August, 1949, my wife and I spent our vacation at Shelter Harbor, a summer resort on the Rhode Island shore, in the town of Westerly, which was the home of many of my ancestors. Without much hope of success, I inquired at the Westerly Public Library for information about the Maxson family. To my surprise, the Librarian produced a neatly typewritten ms. on the Maxson family,

compiled by Irving Maxson some twenty-five or thirty years ago. With this assistance no difficulty was encountered in tracing our Maxson lineage to John² Maxson, original settler in Westerly.

A week or so later I made an inquiry at the Library about the Saunders family and again was rewarded by permission to study a ms. genealogy of this family made by Nelson B. Vars. And there I found the data which enabled me to trace my grandmother's line to Tobias Saunders, another first settler of this town.

Later a visit to the Newport Historical Society and a chance remark made to the Assistant Director that I was related to a Shrieve family of Newport, through Sarah Shrieve, wife of John Maxson of that city, brought the information that Mrs. Oliver Cushman was at that time looking up her Maxson and Shrieve ancestors. Though I did not meet Mrs. Cushman that year, we did begin a correspondence in which she was very helpful in furnishing information on the Shrieve, Greene, Havens, and many other families whose names appear in this book. Without her assistance I might not have undertaken the task of having this genealogy compiled.

Emilie Sarter has furnished a great deal of the information contained in this booklet, so much that it would be tedious to repeat acknowledgements for each item. She has made important corrections to my original draft and genealogical chart. Much of her work has been used verbatim. She has checked all available records, except perhaps possible records of Tobias Saunders in Taunton, Massachusetts, and letters and memoranda of the Saunders and Clarke families in the Westerly Public Library.

Miss Sarter's copious notes of records have been filed with this library. They should prove useful to anyone wishing to refer to the records of any of the lineages described herein.

Readers of genealogies must keep in mind the

matter of double dating prior to the acceptance of the Gregorian calendar. According to the Julian calendar, the year began on March 25th. Thus March was the first and February the last month of the year. Since January was historically, though not legally, the first month of the year, all events occurring between January 1st and March 24th were double dated. Thus February 14, 1675 was written February 14, 1674/5. Double dating ceased upon introduction of the Gregorian calendar in 1752, and thus January 1753 became legally the first month of the year. One must keep in mind also that up to 1748 the word cousin, or "cozin" meant nearest relative outside the immediate family. After that date the word acquired the precise meaning which it now has.

I am, of course, indebted for much of the information in this short genealogy to the published genealogies of the various families whose names appear in this book. It should be said, however, that practically all of it has been rechecked from the records by Miss Sarter, and thereby some errors avoided. It is believed that the genealogical chart contains very few errors.

Every person attempting research into the genealogy of his family is entitled to write one paragraph of Lamentations wherein he can vent his disappointment at the loss of information which was readily available to him in his younger days. The trouble is, of course, that youth is not interested in ancestry. This is a prelude to shedding a few literary tears when I come to the task of writing about the Hyde lineage.

My children, nephews, and cousins to the nth degree, and perhaps some of our friends, I hope, will enjoy reading this record of our ancestors, many of whom were among the first settlers of the Colony of Rhode Island. It may be of assistance to those who wish to carry on researches into the history of the Peckham and allied families farther than I have done.

It will be noted that most of the pioneers came to Rhode Island because it tolerated a free conscience in matters of religion. No person or religious sect was ever persecuted in this colony or state because of religious faith. It was the first colony to have embodied in its royal charters, and later on in its state constitution, those guarantees of religious freedom which later became the common inheritance of all who live in our great nation.

W. Perry Bentley

Dallas, Texas July 31, 1957

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THE PECKHAM FAMILY

The general history of this family, so far as it could be ascertained in 1922, is told in the Peckham Genealogy published by the National Historical Company of New York City. This book may be found, not only in the Westerly Public Library of Westerly, Rhode Island, but also in the genealogical section of many other public libraries and historical societies. For this reason little need be written here. However, the immediately following pieces of information are pertinent.

After the conquest of England by William the Conquerer in 1066 the Normans hastened to restore law and order as soon as possible. As an aid for this purpose, a census of the inhabitants of the island was taken at intervals. The oldest written words of the English language are the surnames found in the oldest census or rolls, the Domesday Book of 1086, the Pipe Rolls, 1158-1192, Charter Rolls, Fine Rolls, and other records. Among the early names in the English language is the surname Peckham. A John Peckham was archbishop of Canterbury in 1279.

Practically all surnames are place names, occupation names, nick-names, or patronymics. Peckham is a place name, meaning "home on the hill, or peak".

Our first Peckham ancestor in America was John Peckham, whose name appears among the list of freemen in Newport in 1639. He may have been born in Boxgrove, Sussex County, England, on April 8, 1595. If so, he was a minister of the Church of England and was Chaplain to the Earl of Hertford in 1634. But there is no proof that this is the same John Peckham. In Rhode Island, his name "John Peckam", appears for the first time in a list of inhabitants of the "Towne of Nieu-Port", (Records of the Colony of Rhode Island), followed by a list of all the inhabitants of the island, "now called Aqueedneck", who "submitted themselves to the Government that is, or shall be established according to the word of God therein". His name appears also in a Court Roll of

Freemen dated March 16, 1640/1.

John Peckham was married twice. His first wife was Mary Clarke, probably the sister of Dr. John Clarke to whom Rhode Island owes almost as much as to Roger Williams. Before emigrating to America Dr. John Clarke was the pastor of the Coleman Street Baptist Church in London. Subsequently he became minister of the First Baptist Church in Newport. Mary owned land in Newport near property owned by one of her brothers. It is not known when the marriage took place.

Mary¹(Clarke) Peckham died probably before 1648, for in that year both John¹ Peckham and his second wife Eleanor (Crafts?) Peckham became members of the First Baptist Church of Newport. Eleanor was a widow, with a daughter of the same name, when she married John¹ Peckham.

Another census or "Roule" of freemen was taken in 1655 of all of the towns in the Colony, Providence, Warwick, Portsmouth, and Newport. Six or seven, or more, of the names of those living in Newport were the direct ancestors of our grandmother Mary Ann⁶ Saunders.

John Peckham's house and property were in that part of Aquidneck which later was called Middletown.

Although John Peckham left a will dated 1680 it was not proved because it had only two witnesses, John Clarke and Henry Tew, instead of three as required by law. His estate was probably administered but no record made. Among the Land Evidences, or deed records, of Newport will be found a passage in a deed, Joshua Coggeshall and his mother, Mary, to Walter Conigrave, which says: "bounded on land granted to Mary Clarke, now deceased, some time wife of John Peckham". This record is dated 1651, so that Mary (Clarke) Peckham's death occurred sometime prior to 1651, and probably before 1648. Dr. John Clarke owned land which was contiguous to that owned by his brother, Thomas Clarke.

With respect to John Peckham's children, it cannot be proved beyond doubt to which of his two wives they were born. The Peckham Genealogy gives this division:

Children of John and (1) Mary (Clarke) Peckham:

- 1. John², d. before Feb. 12, 1711/12; m. Sarah?
 Newport?
- 2. William², d. June 2, 1734; m. (1) Elizabeth² Clarke and (2) Phebe³ Weeden
- 3. Thomas², d. before Feb. 27, 1708/9; m. (1)
 ; (2) <u>Hannah</u>³ (Weeden) Clarke, dau. of
 William² Weeden and widow of William² Clarke
 (See WEEDEN)
- 4. James², d. Feb. 26, 1712 at Newport; unmarried

Children of John and (2) Eleanor (Crafts?) Peckham:

- 5. Rebecca², m. John Spooner
- 6. Stephen², d. Apr. 23, 1724 at Dartmouth, Mass; m. Mary
- 7. Clement², d. before 1712; m. Lydia
- Deborah², b. Oct. 1653, d. June 12, 1707;
 m. Robert Taylor
- 9. Phebe², b. 1666, d. 1746; m. Thomas Gray
- 10. Elizabeth², d. May 24, 1714; m. Peter Taylor
- ll. Sarah², m. William³ Weeden

The lack of records of dates of birth, and in some instances deaths, is due to the condition of Newport Town records. They were taken during the Revolutionary War by Walter Chaloner, Tory Sheriff

of Newport, placed in a small vessel which left Newport harbor October 25, 1779, with the British fleet. This ship ran aground and sank in Hell's Gate, New York, and the records were submerged for several days. They were recovered and placed in a storehouse. It was not until December, 1782 that they were returned to Newport. Many of the pages of the record books are indecipherable because of damage from the water.

So far we have concurred with the authors of the Peckham Genealogy, not accepting, however, reality of a Mary² Peckham. Mr. Byron J. Peckham thinks that John¹ and Mary¹ (Clarke) Peckham had only one child, Mary², who married Tobias¹ Saunders. This is an ad hoc assumption, as no recorded evidence of a Mary Peckham has been found. Emilie Sarter, the genealogist referred to in the Foreword has reviewed for me all the evidence with respect to a Mary2 Peckham who according to Byron J. Peckham, became the wife of Tobias Saunders. The conclusion she arrives at is that the same evidence produced by Mr. B. J. Peckham in support of his theory that "Mary² Peckham" married Tobias Saunders can as well support a claim that it was a Mary 2 Clarke, daughter of Joseph Clarke, who became the wife of Tobias Saunders. The name of Mary Clarke, daughter of Josephl Clarke, is to be found written in the will of her uncle, Dr. John Clarke. Miss Sarter also suggests that there is a chance that this problem might be solved by further research into all of the early Town records of Taunton, Massachusetts, where Tobias Saunders lived before coming to Rhode Island, and by a classification and thorough examination of Saunders and Clarke letters, as well as of records which are in the Westerly Public Library and which have not had a thorough study by genealogists. records of Westerly township should also be examined for possible light on this matter. In summing up the pros and cons of the evidence, some favoring the Mary² Peckham hypothesis and some the Mary² Clarke theory, Miss Sarter did not mention the legend prevalent in Westerly and repeated in Dennison's Westerly and its Witnesses that Tobias Saunders and his

wife were buried in the oldest <u>Clarke</u> cemetery in Westerly. This seems to give considerable weight to the Mary² Clarke theory. Details of this argument will be found in Emilie Sarter's notes on file in the Westerly Public Library.

4. Thomas² Peckham, (John¹)
Our next Peckham ancestor, was born in Newport or Middletown, Rhode Island Colony, date unknown. By trade he was a weaver. In 1708 he was a deputy to the General Assembly. With others he became proprietor of East Greenwich. He married twice, but the name of his first wife is not known. His second wife was Hannah³ (Weeden) (Clarke), daughter of William² Weeden, and widow of William² Clarke. After the death of Thomas² Peckham she married Joseph² Clarke, brother of her first husband. Thomas² Peckham's will was probated 1708/9, shortly after his election to the General Assembly.

Child of Thomas² and (1) Peckham:

1. Philip³, b. Oct. 29, 1680, d. Dec. 20, 1721; m. Jane Blackwell

Children of Thomas² and (2) Hannah³ (Weeden) (Clarke) Peckham:

- 2. <u>Daniel J.3</u>, b. 1692, d. about 1773; m. <u>Mary² Ross</u>, dau. of William¹ and Hannah² (Hungerford) Ross (See ROSS)
- 3. Thomas³, b. 1693
- 4. Uriah³, b. 1697
- 5. A son, b. 1700
- 6. Hannah³, b. 1701; m. 1722 James Venable
- 7. Sarah³, b. 1703; m. John² Underwood
- 8. James³, b. 1707, d. 1737

James³ and Daniel³ were certainly born to his second wife since after the death of their father, they applied to the Court to appoint their mother Hannah as their guardian. Presumably then, all were children of Hannah except Philip.

Daniel J.3 Peckham, (Thomas², John¹) 2. the next ancestor in our line, was born in 1692. He was admitted as a freeman of Newport, Rhode Island Colony, on May 5, 1713, and freeman of Westerly in 1733. In this latter year, as shown by Land Evidences or Record of Deeds in Westerly, he bought land from Narragansett Sachem. Charles Ninigret. He built a small house thereon and lived there with his wife and children, who were all born in Newport except James and Ann. He borrowed money from his cousin Benjamin Peckham of Kingstown to help pay for the farm. The lien given for this loan was subsequently released. He married Mary² Ross, daughter of William¹ and Hannah² (Hungerford) Ross, on February 11, 1720. She was born May 21, 1700, and died 1768. date of Daniel3 Peckham's death is not known exactly, but the Land Evidences of Charlestown record deeds made by him in 1773 to sons and to a grandson, Clarke Greenman. Probably these deeds were made in anticipation of death since he was 81 years of age at that time. He is buried in the family burying ground near the house he built.

In a division of the Township of Westerly about 1735, the Peckham farm became a part of the Township of Charlestown, with its western boundary contiguous to the eastern edge of Westerly. Until Elisha Peckham's family sold their land and moved away, this farm land was known as "Peckham Hollow". It bordered on the left bank of the Pawcatuck River.

Children of Daniel³ J. and Mary² (Ross) Peckham:

- 1. Hannah b. Oct. 23, 1720; m. George Peckham
- 2. Mary⁴, b. Feb. 22, 1722; m. in 1754 James Hoxsie
- 3. Daniel⁴, b. Sept. 25, 1726
- 4. Sarah⁴, b. Aug. 31, 1729; m. Silas Greenman
- 5. Abel⁴, b. Feb. 17, 1732/3, m. Rebecca⁴
 Burdick, dau. of Robert³ and Susannah⁴
 (Clarke) Burdick. (See BURDICK)
- 6. James 4, b. Nov. 14, 1736; m. in 1757, Amey Champlain
- 7. Ann⁴, b. Sept. 20, 1742; m. in 1766, William York
- 8. George4
- 5. Abel Peckham (Daniel J.3, Thomas , John) is our direct ancestor. He lived on his father's farm, at least for some time. At a later period he lived in Westerly. He is said (see page 321 Peckham Genealogy) to have fought in the battle of New London in 1812, although nearly eighty years of age.

He was born in Newport, and moved with his parents to the newly acquired farm while it was still a part of Westerly Township. He died February 17, 1825, and is buried in the old Peckham cemetery as described in the Appendix.

The records of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Hopkinton show that he was married to Rebecca Burdick by Joseph Crandall, Justice, on Feb. 24, 1754. While I have testimony of the Peckham family that lived on the original homesite that Abel is buried there, and I can identify his unlettered headstone, I do not know

whether or not his wife is also buried there.

The children born to Abel⁴ Peckham and wife Rebecca⁴ (Burdick) were:

- 1. Braddock⁵, b. April, 1758; m. (1) Rebecca Johnson, (2) Silence Johnson
- 2. Peleg⁵, b. 1762; m. Elizabeth Stetson
- 3. Rebecca⁵, b. 1768; m. Edward Vars
- 4. Joshua⁵, b. Apr. 10, 1770; m. (1)
 Sarah Stetson, (2) Sarah Burdick
- 5. James⁵, b. Jan. 18, 1774, d. Dec. 5, 1846; m. about 1800, Charlotte Hyde
- 6. Susanna⁵, m. (1) ___ Cross, (2) ___ Johnson
- 7. Abel⁵, b. about 1778; m. Hannah Harvey
 They moved to Berlin, N. Y.
- 8. Amy⁵, m. Thomas Hull, August 27, 1791
- 9. Lodowick⁵
- 10. Lydia⁵ (unmarried)

For those who are interested in the Stetson lineage attention is called to the fact that Cornelius Stetson and wife, and others, are buried near a stone wall about 1,000 feet southeast of the Sam Peckham house mentioned in the Appendix and about an equal distance from the Charlestown road and visible from it. Some of the marble stones are lying on the ground and only one was standing in 1953. The Stetsons kept an inn in the latter part of the 18th century at the first corner of the roadway south of Sam Peckham's hill Sixty or seventy years ago the cellar walls were visible adjacent to the roadway. Two or three

houses now cover this spot. In the early years of this century no one seemed to have any knowledge about this inn, although several Peckham families lived in the neighborhood. Records in the Westerly Public Library established this fact.

james Peckham, (Abel , Daniel , Thomas , John) is the next ancestor in our lineage. He was born on January 18, 1774, and died December 5, 1846. He married Charlotte Hyde, who was born May 28, 1780, and died February 5, 1849. The cemetery where they are buried and its location is described in the Appendix. She was the daughter of William and Mary (Stewart) Hyde. The histories of these two families, Hyde and Stewart, are unknown to me, but there is a possibility that they are still extant.

Years ago one could hear occasionally among Peckham relatives a poem which was said to be a part of the epitaph on "Uncle Bobbie's" headstone, that is, the headstone at the grave of Robert B. Peckham, my mother's uncle. A few years ago a cousin, Captain Clarence E. Peckham, and the writer discovered that "Uncle Bobbie's" grave had no lettered headstone. Later, on my return to Texas, my cousin discovered the poem. It was on our great-grandfather James Peckham's tombstone. It reads as follows:

"This poor old man has suffered much
To save what he had here
And now he's dead and his spirit fled
To a land we know not where
His soul to God, the wise and just
In Him alone we ought to trust."

This dampened our genealogical enthusiasm somewhat but did not wholly extinguish it.

Several anecdotes about this ancestor still survive among his descendants. One concerns a Narragansett Indian who one summer begged him for

a bottle of liquor. Mr. Peckham turned the request down promptly with the remark that he would give him all that he could carry away in a basket. Months later in December on a bitterly cold day the Indian returned for the firewater with a basket which was perfectly water tight, having been dipped in a brook several times until the sides and bottom were frozen solid. I am not sure that our great-grandfather had a sense of humor but there is no doubt that the Indian did.

The children of James 5 and Charlotte (Hyde) Peckham were:

- 1. Amy⁶, b. Sept. 6, 1802, d.---, m. Dec. 27, 1821 George S. Chapman
- 2. Mary Stillman⁶, b. Mar. 1, 1804, d.---, m. Dec. 31, 1829 Benjamin Burdick
- 3. Robert B.⁶, b. Mar. 20, 1807, d. 1887, m. (1) Martha Adams, cousin of Pres. John Q. Adams, (2) Mary Ann Richmond Saunders, widow of Frank Saunders
- 4. Elizabeth Hyde, b. Oct. 9, 1809; m. Stephen Cordner Feb. 6, 1830. Both buried in First Hopkinton cemetery, Ashaway, R. I.
- 5. Daniel J.6, b. July 25, 1812, d. June 29, 1866; m. (1) Lucinda Burdick, (2) Margaret S___, (3) Nancy Olney
- 6. George Stillman⁶, b. Mar. 24, 1817
- 7. William Henry⁶, b. Apr. 19, 1819; m. Mary A. Brooks
- 8. Nancy⁶
- 9. Charles D.6, b. July 9, 1821, d. Dec. 9, 1871; m. Mary Ann (Saunders) Saunders, dau. of John A.5 and Catherine Green

(Maxson) Saunders, and widow of Daniel B.6 Saunders. (See SAUNDERS)

Daniel J.⁶ Peckham and his second wife, and Charles D.⁶ Peckham are buried in the James Peckham burying ground. (See Appendix, "Peckham Cemeteries").

9. CHARLES D. PECKHAM, (James 5, Abel 4, Daniel 3, Thomas 2, John 1) son of James 5 and Charlotte (Hyde) Peckham

b. Charlestown, Wash. Co., R. I., July 9, 1821 d. Westerly, Wash. Co., R. I., Dec. 9, 1871

marr. Charlestown, Oct. 17, 1841

MARY ANN⁶ (SAUNDERS) SAUNDERS, b. Westerly, Nov. 9, 1812

d. there, Jan. 5, 1891 dau. of John Aldrich⁵ and Catherine⁶ (Maxson) Saunders, and widow of Daniel B. Saunders, her cousin.

Children of Charles D.6 and Mary Ann⁶ (Saunders) (Saunders) Peckham:

- 1. Orrin Horatio⁷, b. at Westerly, 1842; d. there Apr. 23, 1862
- 2. Stephen Christopher⁷, b. at Westerly Aug. 22, 1847; m. Grace Louise Eldredge
- 3. William J.7, b. at Westerly Jan. 11, 1850; m. Almy A. Smith
- 4. Emma Frances 7, b. at Westerly Aug. 12, 1852; d. Oct. 18, 1906; m. George Alphonso Bentley
- 5. Hannah Maria⁷, b. Jan. 27, 1854; m. Jesse Halleck Gould

6. George⁷, d. young

NOTE: Children of Mary Ann Saunders and Daniel B. Saunders, her first cousin and first husband.

- 1. Mary Elizabeth⁷, b. 1830; m. John E. Crandall
- 2. Harriet C.7, b. 1832; m. Charles H. Nichols
- 3. Ann⁷, b. Dec. 5, 1834, d. Jan. 17, 1869. She was a cripple
- 4. Samuel A.7, b. 1837

DESCENDANTS OF STEPHEN 7 C. PECKHAM

- 7. STEPHEN CHRISTOPHER PECKHAM, (Chas. D.6, Jas.5, Abel4, Daniel3, Thomas John)
 son of Charles D.6 and Mary Ann (Saunders)
 (Saunders) Peckham:
 - b. Westerly, August 22, 1847
 - d. January 30, 1920

marr., June 6, 1878

GRACE LOUISE ELDREDGE, b. Dec. 17, 1857

d. March 22, 1921

Children of Stephen Christopher and Grace L. (Eldredge) Peckham:

- 1. Clarence Eldredge⁸ Peckham, b. Westerly, Feb. 4, 1880
- 2. Annie Louise⁸ Peckham, b. Westerly, Nov. 22, 1882
- 3. Mary Elizabeth⁸ Peckham, b. June 6, 1884, d----, m. in Charlestown, R. I.

- Fay Pierce of Vergennes, Vermont. (No children)
- 1. CLARENCE ELDREDGE⁸ PECKHAM (Stephen C.7, Chas. D.6 James⁵, Abel⁴, Daniel³, Thomas², John¹) son of Stephen C.7 and Grace L. (Eldredge) Peckham.
 - b. Westerly, Feb. 4, 1880 d.
 - m. Feb. 19, 1907

ANNE LORA KIMBALL, b. Nashua, Hillsboro Co., N. H. Nov. 21, 1882, d. March 7, 1957

Children of Clarence E.⁸ and Anne L. (Kimball) Peckham:

i. Dorothy⁹ Peckham, b. Charlestown, R. I. Feb. 13, 1908

m. (1)
Franklin Douglas, b. Jan. 10, 1905
d. Mar. 1946

m. (2)
Charles V. Reeve, b. Aug. 5, 1887

Children by (1), surname Douglas:

i. Arline Lora Douglas, b. New London, New London County, Conn. Sept. 10, 1928

m. Nov. 20, 1946

- ii. Robert Goodall 10, b. Oakfield, Maine, April 3, 1928
 - Children: i. Brian Charles¹¹
 Goodall, b. Bay
 Shore, Suffolk Co.,
 N.Y., Feb. 25, 1951

- ii. Mark Goodall, b. June 23, 1954
- 2. ANNIE LOUISE⁸ PECKHAM (Stephen C.⁷, Chas. D.⁶, James⁵, Abel⁴, Daniel³, Thomas², John¹) dau. of Stephen C.⁷ and Grace L. (Eldredge) Peckham
 - b. Westerly, Wash. Co., R. I., Nov. 22, 1882
 - m. Westerly, R. I., 1905

HOWARD WILCOX of Charlestown, b. Oct. 25, 1878 d. Dec. 22, 1951

Children of Annie L.⁸ Peckham and her husband, Howard Wilcox:

i. Marian⁹ Wilcox, b. Charlestown, June 25, 1906
m. Jan. 31, 1924
Benjamin Hohensee, b. Lotz, Germany, Nov. 29, 1898

Children:

i. Perrie¹⁰ Hohensee, b. San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 2, 1925
m. Aug. 31, 1947
Elbert Cobb

Children:

- i. Montgomery Wilcox¹¹ Cobb, b.
 Takoma Park, Md., Oct. 26, 1949
- ii. Jennie Louisell Cobb, b. Calif.
 June 28, 1951
- ii. Martha W. 9 Wilcox, b. Charlestown, June 26, 1912

 m. Aug. 31, 1937

 Silvert J. Hegstad, b. Slayton, Murray Co., Minn., Jan. 12, 1904

no children

- iii. Ruth Peckham⁹ Wilcox, b. Westerly, R.
 I. Feb. 5, 1918
 m. Jan. 7, 1953
 (1) Herbert Punches, b. July 25, 1912
 d.
 no children
 - (2) Wm. Blackmer

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM 7 J. PECKHAM

- 8. WILLIAM J. 7 PECKHAM (Chas. D. 6, James 5, Abel 4, Daniel 3, Thomas 2, John 1) son of Charles D. 6 and Mary Ann 6 (Saunders) (Saunders) Peckham
 - b. Jan. 11, 1850, Westerly, R. I.
 - d. May 12, 1916, Westerly, R. I.

marr.

 $\frac{\text{ALMY A. SMITH}}{\text{R. I.}}$ b. April 1, 1853, Block Island,

d. October 5, 1925

Children of William J. 7 Peckham and Almy A. (Smith) Peckham:

Stephen R.⁸ Peckham, b. June 29, 1872;
 d. July 30, 1941

m. Mary E. Pendleton, b. April 1, 1876

2. William E. Peckham, b. Oct. 29, 1873; d. Sept. 5, 1951

m. Nellie D. Merriss, b. Feb. 6, 1874; d. Mar. 31, 1937

3. Theodore E. Peckham, b. Dec. 25,

m. Annie Goetz, b. Jan. 20, 1878; d. Feb. 3, 1906

- 1. STEPHEN R.⁸ PECKHAM (William J.⁷, Chas. D.⁶, James⁵, Abel⁴, Daniel³, Thomas², John¹) son of William James⁷ and Almy Anna (Smith) Peckham
 - b. June 29, 1872, Westerly, R. I.
 - d. July 30, 1941, Westerly, R. I.

marr.

MARY E. PENDLETON, b. April 1, 1876

Children of Stephen R.⁸ and Mary E. (Pendleton) Peckham:

- i. Elmer Peckham,
- ii. Gladys⁹
- iii. Alice9
 - iv. Vera9
- 2. <u>WILLIAM ELLSWORTH</u>⁸ <u>PECKHAM</u> (William J.7, Chas. D.6, James⁵, Abel⁴, Daniel³, Thomas², John¹) son of William James⁷ and Almy Anna (Smith) Peckham
 - b. Oct. 29, 1872, Westerly, R. I.
 - d. Sept. 5, 1951,

marr.

NELLIE DEVONA MERRISS, b. Feb. 6, 1874;

d. Mar. 31, 1937 dau. of John and Henrietta () Merriss Children of William E.⁸ and Nellie D. (Mer-riss) Peckham:

i. Arthur Ellsworth Peckham, b.

m. (1) 1913

Annie Amelia Barnes, b.
1918

dau. of Robert Thomas and Annie Amelia (Thomas) Barnes

m. (2) 1923

Marghuerita Barnes, b.

dau. of Robert Thomas and Annie Amelia
(Thomas) Barnes

Children by (1):

- i. Annie Amelia 10 Peckham, b.
- ii. Arthur Ellsworth Peckham, Jr., b.

m. 1941, Virginia Ernestine Mayhew

Children:

- i. Thomas Clark Peckham
- ii. Virginia Flanders 11 Peckham
- iii. Deborah Mayhew^{ll} Peckham
 - iv. Prudence Barnes Peckham

Children by (2): None

ii. Myra Pearl Peckham, b. d. 1918

m.

John H. Smith

Child: Ethel¹⁰ Smith

m. Joseph Sidebottom

Child: Bette¹¹

iii. <u>Benjamin Franklin⁹ Peckham</u>, b. d. 1949

m. <u>Viola Greene</u>

Children:

- i. Arline¹⁰ Peckham
- ii. Franklin Palmer 10 Peckham
- iv. Charles Luther Peckham, b.

m. Margaret Smith, b.

Children:

- i. Ruth Myra¹⁰ Peckham
- ii. Margaret Almy¹⁰ Peckham
- iii. Virginia Louise¹⁰ Peckham
 - iv. Dorothy Viola 10 Peckham
 - v. Charles Richard 10 Peckham
- v. William Harold Peckham, b.

m.
Dorothy Duguid,

Children:

- i. William Harold 10 Peckham
- ii. Eileen Peckham, (adopted)
- vi. Almy Anna⁹ Peckham, b. d. 1922

vii. Nellie Louise Peckham,

m.
Wilfred (?) Campbell,

Child: Judith Merris 10 Peckham,

viii. John Merriss Peckham

m.

Lillian Patnoad

Child: (dau.) Jean 10 Peckham

ix. Ruth Emelyn Peckham.

a. 1916

- 3. THEODORE E. 8 PECKHAM, (William J. 7, Chas. D. 6, James 5, Abel 4, Daniel 3, Thomas 2, John 1) son of William James 7 and Almy Anna (Smith) Peckham
 - b. Dec. 25, 1877, Westerly, R. I.
 - d. Mar. 21, 1915

marr.

ANNIE GOETZ, b. Jan. 20, 1878; d. Feb. 3, 1906

Child of Theodore E.8 and Annie (Goetz) Peckham:

i. Theodore W. Peckham, b. 1901, d. 1914

DESCENDANTS OF EMMA F. PECKHAM

- 9. EMMA FRANCES PECKHAM (Charles, James, Abel, Daniel, Thomas, John) dau. of Charles D.6 and Mary Ann (Saunders) (Saunders) Peckham
 - b. Aug. 12, 1852, Westerly, R. I
 - d. Oct. 18, 1906, Plainville, Conn.

GEORGE ALPHONSO BENTLEY, b. Jewett City, township of Griswold, New London County, Conn., July 4, 1853
d. Mar. 12, 1924, Dallas, Texas.

Children of George Alphonso⁷ and Emma Frances⁷ (Peckham) Bentley:

1. William Perry⁸ Bentley, b. Feb. 22, 1880, Westerly, Rhode Island

marr. June 10, 1912 Margaret Bonner, b. Jan. 19, 1891, Dallas, Texas

2. Fred Harold⁸ Bentley, b. Sept. 11, 1882; d. Oct. 12, 1918

marr. June 30, 1908 Bessie Esther Smith, b. July 29, 1884

- 3. Sarah Allon⁸ Bentley, b. Mar. 24, 1885, Kenyon, R. I.; d. July 22, 1885
- 4. John Earle⁸ Bentley, b. Oct. 28, 1890, Tillotsonville, Mass.

marr. May 9, 1914 Katie Lee Ewing, b. Feb. 23, 1896

1. William Perry⁸ Bentley (George Alphonso⁷, John⁶, John⁵, William⁴, William³, Benjamin², William¹) was born at Niantic, now Bradford village, town of Westerly, Rhode Island, on February 22, 1880. He married at Dallas, Texas on June 10, 1910, Margaret Bonner, born at Dallas, Texas, January 19, 1891.

Children of William Perry⁸ and Margaret (Bonner) Bentley: 1. Frances Elizabeth⁹, b. Mar. 29, 1913 at Dallas, Texas; m. at Dallas Jan. 20, 1937, William Shapard, b. Palestine, Texas, Mar. 7, 1910, son of Robert Sumner and Lois (Lake) Shapard

Children of Frances Elizabeth⁹ (Bentley) and William Shapard:

- 1. William Bentley¹⁰, b. July 9, 1937, at Dallas, Texas
- 2. Robert Perry¹⁰, b. June 13, 1942, at New York, N. Y.
- 2. Russell Bonner⁹, b. at Dallas, Texas, Aug. 30, 1914; m. Aug. 11, 1934, Valerie Ledwidge, b. Galveston, Tex., Sept. 17, 1914, daughter of Robert Emmet and Camille (Rogers) Ledwidge

Children (by adoption) of Russell Bonner⁹ and Valerie (Ledwidge) Bentley:

- 1. Russell Bonner, Jr. 10, b. Aug. 31, 1940, Houston, Tex.
- 2. Camille 10, b. June 15, 1946, Ft. Worth, Texas
- 2. Fred Harold⁸ Bentley (George Alphonso⁷, John⁶, John⁵, William⁴, William³, Benjamin², William¹) was born at Ashaway village, town of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, on September 11, 1882, and died at Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, on October 12, 1918. He married, June 30, 1908, Bessie Esther Smith, who was born at Plainville, Connecticut on July 29, 1884.

Children of Fred Harold⁸ and Bessie Esther (Smith) Bentley:

1. Fred Newton⁹, b. Apr. 29, 1909, at Holyoke, Mass.; m. Lodie Green, Dec. 26,

1935. She was b. at Durant, Okla., on July 15, 1912

Children of Fred Newton⁹ and Lodi (Green) Bentley:

- 1. Mary Helen¹⁰, b. May 21, 1940 at Dallas, Texas
- 2. George Newton¹⁰, b. May 25, 1947, at Dallas, Texas
- 2. George Perry⁹, b. Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 3, 1910; m. Feb. 2, 1942, at Portland, Oregon, Anne Elizabeth Markovics, b. South Norwalk, Conn., March 14, 1915

Children of George Perry and Anne Elizabeth (Markovics) Bentley:

- 1. Elizabeth Anne¹⁰, b. Dec. 31, 1942 at Dallas, Texas
- 2. Carl Edward 10, b. Nov. 16, 1944, at Yuba City, California
- 3. William Perry¹⁰, b. June 27, 1947 at Portland, Oregon
- 4. Mary Joan 10, b. Dec. 17, 1949 at Portland, Oregon
- 5. Robert Louis 10, b. Oct. 5, 1955 at Portland, Oregon
- 3. Allon Peckham⁹, b. at Niagara Falls, N.Y. Oct. 18, 1912; m. Oct. 28, 1933, Dorothy Eugenia Frank, b. Greenville, Texas, Sept. 28, 1916

Children of Allon Peckham⁹ and Dorothy Eugenia (Frank) Bentley:

- 1. James Allon¹⁰, b. March 4, 1935 at Dallas, Texas; m. has 1 child
- 2. Fred Wilson¹⁰, b. Nov. 24, 1938 at Dallas, Texas
- 3. Margaret Jane¹⁰, b. Nov. 28, 1945 at Dallas, Texas
- John Earle Bentley (George Alphonso 7, John 6, John 5, William 4, William 3, Benjamin 2, William 1) was born at Tillotsonville, Massachusetts, on October 28, 1890. He married on May 9, 1914, Katie Lee Ewing, born at Whitesboro, Texas February 23, 1896.

Children of John Earle⁸ and Katie Lee (Ewing) Bentley:

1. George Ewing⁹, b. Feb. 27, 1915, at Denison, Texas; m. Jan. 6, 1940, Grace Elizabeth Bergin, b. Sept. 28, 1916, at Beaumont, Texas

Children of George Ewing⁹ and Grace Elizabeth (Bergin) Bentley:

- 1. Karen¹⁰, b. Feb. 6, **1**941, at Beaumont, Texas
- 2. Dianne Elizabeth¹⁰, b. Sept. 6, 1948, at Calgary, Alberta, Canada
- 2. Margaret Emma⁹, b. at Dallas, Texas; m. Aug. 6, 1939, Rev. Brooks Hardy Wester, b. Elgin, Texas, Jan. 27, 1917

Children of Margaret Emma⁹ (Bentley) and Rev. Brooks Hardy Wester:

- 1. Brooks Hardy¹⁰ Jr., b. Aug. 9, 1942 at Dallas, Tex.
- 2. George Earle¹⁰, b. Aug. 6, 1946,

- d. Mar. 17, 1950
- 3. Wallace Lee¹⁰, b. Sept. 9, 1951 at Brunswick, Georgia
- 3. John Earle¹⁰, Jr., b. Nov. 1, 1925 at Dallas, Texas; m. Aug. 25, 1946, Alyce Joyce Fallis, b. Jan. 31, 1928 at Dallas, Texas. No children.

DESCENDANTS OF HANNAH⁷M. PECKHAM

- 11. HANNAH MARIA PECKHAM (Chas. D.6, James 5, Abel 4, Daniel 3, Thomas 2, John 1)
 dau. of Charles D.6 and Mary Ann 6 (Saunders)
 (Saunders) Peckham
 - b. Jan. 27, 1854 at Westerly, R. I.
 - d. Jan. 20, 1922 at Chases Wharf, Va.

marr. 1878

JESSE HALLECK GOULD, b. Patchogue, Suffolk Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1850 d. Nov. 1, 1915, Chases Wharf, Va.

Children of Hannah M. 7 Peckham, and her husband, Jesse H. Gould:

- 1. Harry Lee⁸ Gould, b. June 1, 1879, Crisfield, Md.; d. Dec. 25, 1946; m. 1898, Lela Barnett Davis, d. 1950
- 2. Kenneth Leroy Sould, b. June 2, 1883, Crisfield, Md.; marr. (1) Ada May Dudley, b. Mar. 24, 1886; d. July 5, 1907; marr. (2) Mary Amanda Wilson, b. Feb. 24, 1897.
- 1. HARRY LEE⁸ GOULD (Hannah M.⁷ Peckham, Chas. D.⁶, James⁵, Abel⁴, Daniel³, Thomas², John¹) son of Hannah M.⁷ Peckham and her husband, Jesse Halleck Gould

- b. June 1, 1879, Chases Wharf, Md.
- d. Dec. 25, 1946

marr. Autumn, 1898

LELA BARNETT DAVIS, d. 1950

Children of Harry Lee⁸ and Lela Barnett (Davis) Gould:

(Three children, not given here, as data were not furnished, died in infancy. This generation, therefore, is not numbered.)

1. <u>Jessie Ella⁹</u> <u>Gould</u>, b. Chase's Wharf, Va. Sept. 2, 1899

marr. Oct. 21, 1937 <u>Arthur H. Lee</u>

No children.

2. Emma Mae⁹ Gould, b. Fleet's Bay, Lan-caster Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1901

marr. Jan. 31, 1923 Richard Clark Sampson

Children: (surname Sampson)

- i. Roland Bateman 10, b. Jan. 24, 1924
- ii. Howard Warren¹⁰, b. Sept. 16, 1925
- iii. Lois Virginia¹⁰, b. Sept. 1, 1927
 - iv. Emerson Gould¹⁰, b. Sept. 8, 1929
 - v. William Franklyn¹⁰, b. Jan. 12, 1932
 - vi. Clara Ann¹⁰, b. May 28, 1936; d. July 27, 1947

3. Harry Lee⁹ Gould, Jr., b. Fleet's Bay, Va. Oct. 27, 1903

marr. July 15, 1927 Edith Margaret Davis

Children:

- i. Donald Lee¹⁰ Gould, b. Aug. 28, 1928
- ii. Laverne Davis¹⁰ Gould, b. May 12, 1930
- 4. Mary Lela or Lela Gould, b. Corbin Hall, Middlesex Co., Virginia, Feb. 18, 1908

marr. Oct. 9, 1928 Frank K. Rowe

Children: (now living, 1 child died): (Surname, Rowe)

Harry Davis¹⁰, b. April 8, 1931

Thelma Louise¹⁰, b. Dec. 3, 1934
William Wallace¹⁰, b. Jan. 18, 1937
Lawrence Carroll¹⁰, b. Sept. 23, 1946

5. Hannah Edna Gould, twin, b. Fleet's Bay, June 9, 1914

marr. Feb. 4, 1935

James Edward Turner,

Children:

- i. Shirley Louise¹⁰ Turner, b. Feb. 29, 1936
- ii. James Edward 10 Turner, Jr., b.

July 14, 1945

6. Lottie Bertha Gould, twin, b. June 9,

marr. Dec. 2, 1937 George Edward Thomas

Children:

- i. George Edward Thomas, Jr., b. Aug. 11, 1939
- ii. Joan Lee¹⁰ Thomas, b. Feb. 23, 1942
- 7. Mabel Davis Gould, b. Fleet's Bay, May 18, 1919

marr. Sept. 9, 1937 John James Walther

Child:

Mary Jacquelyn Walther, b. May 26, 1939

8. Robert Harold Gould, b. Feb. 17, 1922
marr. Aug. 3, 1942
Gwendolyn Mae Brown

Children:

- i. Barbara May¹⁰ Gould, b. Nov. 23, 1943
- ii. Robert Harold Gould, Jr., b. April 10, 1945
- iii. Clarence Edward¹⁰ Gould, b. Sept. 15, 1947
 - iv. George Alfred Gould, B. June 19,

9. <u>Eula Marguerite</u> Gould, b. September 5, 1923

married. Lester Goodloe

- 2. KENNETH LEROY⁸ GOULD (Hannah M.⁷ Peckham, Chas. D.⁶, James⁵, Abel⁴, Daniel³, Thomas², John¹) son of Hannah M.⁷ Peckham and her husband, Jesse Halleck Gould
 - b. June 2, 1883

marr.

- (1) Ada Mae Dudley, b. Mar. 24, 1886; d. July 5, 1907
- (2) Mary Amanda Wilson, b. Feb. 24, 1897

Children of Kenneth L. and (1) Ada M. (Dudley) Gould:

i. Ethel Louise Gould,

m.

Tyree W. Graham

Children:

- i. Ada Mae¹⁰ Graham, b. July 30, 1924
- ii. Mildred Louise¹⁰ Graham, b. Jan. 22, 1926
- iii. Sheilah Anne¹⁰ Graham, b. Aug. 31, 1939

Children of Kenneth L.⁸ and Mary A. (Wilson) Gould:

ii. Obie Leroy Gould

m.

Elsie Marie Ingram

Children:

- i. Jean Roy¹⁰ Gould, b. April 29, 1943
- ii. Richard Wayne¹⁰ Gould b. Feb. 21, 1946
- iii. Keith Lance¹⁰ Gould, b. Jan. 9, 1952

iii. Evelyn Lucille Gould,

m.

Frank S. Graziano

Children:

- i. Frank Gould 10 Graziano, b. Dec. 25, 1941
- ii. Nancy Anita¹⁰ Graziano, b. Sept. 17, 1947

iv. Dorothy Helen Gould

b. Jan. 2, 1923

d. Sept. 2, 1923

v. Kenneth Lawrence Gould

m.

Marilyn Brand

BARBER

Moses Barber was born, place unknown, before 1652, according to his deposition of 1722 in which he calls himself aged "seventy years and upwards".

He died in South Kingstown, Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, before December 17, 1733, the date on which his will was proved.

By his first wife, of whom nothing further is known, he had two sons, William² and Moses².

He married his second wife at what was then "the King's Towne" now South Kingstown, March 24, 1691/2. She was <u>Susannah</u>² <u>West</u> of Duxbury, Plymouth Colony, date of birth unknown. She died, probably at Charlestown, before April 4, 1758, the day her will was presented for probate at South Kingstown as "widow of Charlestown". She was a daughter of Francis and Susannah² (Soule) West. (See WEST)

Moses Barber was in Pettaquamscutt, a part of the King's Towne (then called Rochester) by 1687, in which year he was taxed eight shillings and one pence.

In 1693 the "Proprietors" of the Pettaquamscutt purchase, the tract of land which became a part of the King's Towne in the King's Province, and incorporated Feb. 1722/3, as South Kingstown, conveyed 350 acres to Moses¹ Barber. He also purchased land in Westerly. There is a pond in South Kingstown still known as "Barber's Pond".

His name appears on the Kingstown list of Dec. 21, 1696, as a freeman of Kingstown.

On July 7, 1705, several weeks after the marriage of his son Moses² to his first wife, Moses¹ Barber and his second wife, Susannah, deeded him one hundred acres of land.

He made his will March 29, 1729, which was proved December 17, 1733. His wife Susannah and son

Benjamin were executors.

On September 21, 1755, his widow, Susannah (West) Barber, made her will, calling herself "of Charlestown". Her executor was her son Benjamin.

Children of Moses Barber and his first wife:

- 1. William² d. 1748; m. (1) Mercy Smith; (2) Sarah Mumford
- 2. Moses², m. (1) Elizabeth Eldred and (2) Mary Larkin

Children of Moses¹ Barber and (2) Susannah² (West) Barber:

- 3. Dinah² b. Kingstown, Jan. 5, 1692/3; m. Westerly, June 4, 1716 Edward⁴ Wilcox, son of Edward³ and Mary³ (Hazard) Wilcox. (See WILCOX)
- 4. Lydia² b. Kingstown Feb. 24, 1694/5, m.

 ___Mowry
- 5. Samuel² b. Nov. 8, 1695, d. 1760; m. Anne
- 6. Susannah² b. Oct. 23, 1697, m. Oct. 11, 1727, Benjamin, son of Edward and Mary (Freeman) Perry, in S. Kingstown
- 7. Thomas² b. Oct. 19, 1699
- 8. Joseph² b. Oct. 16, 1701; m. Feb. 4, 1724/5 Rebecca Potter in South Kingstown
- 9. Martha² b. Nov. 30, 1703; m. Oct. 3, 1727 Thomas Barker or Parker, in South Kingstown
- 10. Ruth² b. June 23, 1705, m. Mar. 4, 1723/4 George³ Bentley in South Kingstown

- 11. Benjamin² b. Mar. 10, 1706/7; m. Jan. 11, 1729 Mary Tefft in South Kingstown
- 12. Mercy² b. Mar. 13, 1708/9; m. 1733 Joseph Carpenter in South Kingstown
- 13. Ezekiel² b. Mar. 6, 1710/11; m. Nov. 28, 1736 in Westerly Hannah, dau. of John Webster of Westerly
- 14. Abigail² b. Jan. 6, 1712/13

BLIVEN

Edward Bliven, "yeoman" of Westerly, R. I., died before Apr. 30, 1718, the date of the inventory of his estate. He married at Westerly Oct. 2, 1691, Isabel Maccoon, dau. of John Maccoon. (See MACCOON)

Edward Bliven came from Long Island to Westerly, where he was made freeman in 1698. He seems to have been a weaver. He bought land from Sachem "ninecraft". He was a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

His will was made Aug. 22, 1716. In it he bequeaths to his son Edward² the land purchased from "Ninecraft". Sons James and John are mentioned, and his wife Isabel. "Notwithstanding what I have willed before I order that my son James do pay ten pounds to each of his sisters Jane and Rachell two years after he shall come to the age of Twenty one years". His wife Isabel and Capt. John Babcock were Executors. The Inventory was valued at 215 pounds 06 shillings 10 pence, and on April 30, 1718 it was sworn to by his widow Isabel.

Children of Edward and Isabel (Maccoon) Bliven:

- 1. Joan², b. May 1, 1692 at Westerly; m. William³ Clarke Sept. 9, 1709 (See CLARKE)
- 2. Edward², Jr., b. probably between 1692 and 1696
- 3. John², b. probably between 1692 and 1696
- 4. Rachel², b. Mar. 19, 1696/7; m. Nov. 19, 1721 as his 2nd wife Stephen²
 Saunders (Tobias¹), b. Westerly about 1675, d. Nov. 1746 (See SAUNDERS)

5. James, b.___; d. after 1716

See Blivens MSS in Library at Westerly, R. I., Austin II, Book 2 Westerly p. 252

BROWNELL

Thomas Brownell, (Date and place of birth unknown) was in Portsmouth, Rhode Island Colony, New England by 1647, for on March 18 of that year he was one of the witnesses to the will made on that date by John Walker of Portsmouth. He died at Portsmouth before Nov. 6, 1665. He married Ann Bourne.

On May 20, 1647, he was appointed one of two "Water Bailies for the Colonie", and on July 10, 1648 at a Town Meeting he was chosen water "baylyefe" for the Town.

Thomas Brownell was one of six chosen at the meeting the "first seconde day in June 1653" as Jurymen for the next Quarter Court. He was on the "Roule" of Freemen of 1655. He served at various times as commissioner from Portsmouth for the General Court at Providence, for the Court at Warwick, the Court at Newport; as juryman, and grand juror.

A deed dated Jan. 15, 1657 transfers from Richard Morris of Portsmouth a "percell of land" of about 31 acres "unto Thomas Brownell of Portsmouthwhich said percell of land was graunted by the towns-men of Portsmouth afor sd: unto Richard Maxson deceast, & by the widdow of the Sayd Maxson Sould unto the Sayd Richard Morris..."

At a Town Meeting on May 11, 1661 it was "Voted-that vpon ye Complaint of mr Thomas Brownell at the towne meetinge afore said against mr John Portar about a small parcell of land which wos in diffrance between them it is Ordred that Mr John Roome Mr John Sanford Mr John Brigs James badcocke ffrances Braiton all five or any three of them are by veartew of a towne ordar hearinge date of ye llth of May 1661 to meet and to make an End of ye diffrance which is between mr John Portar and mr Thomas Brownell about there line which is in Controvercy or othere bounds of land which is in Question between them, accordinge to ye Records and not only for them, but for all othere diffrences of the like Nature between man &

man amongst vs, and that these five or any three of them shall shew of ye cause and bringe there Result to ye towne."

"The Result

Wee whose Names are here vnder subscribed beinge Chosen and Authorized by ye Townsmen of portsmoth, at their Lawfull meetinge, to Straighten the line, and Sett the trew bownds betwene the land of mr John Porter, & the land of mr Thomas Brownell, latly Richard Carders, & to straighten the Rest of the said line aboue mr porters land at Round meddow There fore we havinge well viewed the Line & seriously Considered ye Records there abouts, have Accordinge to the best of our Judgments & Vndarstandings impartialy Run the said Line as followeth Viz...", etc.

In 1664 Thomas Brownell was one of 18 Deputies to the General Assembly at Newport may "the fowerth". This change to "Deputy" occurs apparently since the Charter of 1663, granted July 8th by King Charles II. "...at a very great meeting and assembly of freemen of the Collony of Providence Plantations at Newport in Rhode Island in New England, November 24, 1663" the Organization of the Government under the Charter took place and the printed Record began (R.I.C.R. Vol. I, p. 508)

Thomas Brownell died before Nov. 6, 1665, for on that date his widow Ann (Bourne) Brownell, executrix of his Estate, exchanged certain lands with William Brenton, fulfilling a contract made by her husband previous to his decease. When she died is not known. See Brigham's Portsmouth; Austin p. 29; R.I.C.R. Vol. I, 300, 304, 316, 437, 447, 492, 501, Vol. II 38)

Children of Thomas and Ann (Bourne) Brownell (See Austin p. 29):

1. Mary², b. Oct. 1638, the first Brownell born in America, d. Jan. 28, 1739, South Kingston, R.I.; m. Robert² Hazard 1658/9,

- son of Thomas and Martha Hazard (See HAZARD)
- 2. Sarah², d. Sept. 6, 1676; m. June 1, 1658 Gideon Freeborn
- 3. Martha², b. May 1643, d. Portsmouth Feb. 15, 1743/4; m. (1) Jeremiah Waite, son of Thomas¹ and Eleanor Waite (2) Charles Dyer, son of William and Mary Dyer. Mary Dyer was the Quakeress put to death of Boston Common in 1660 by the Massachusetts authorities.
- 4. George², b. 1646, d. Portsmouth Apr. 20, 1718; m. at Portsmouth Dec. 4, 1673 Susannah Pearce, dau. of Richard and Susannah (Wright) Pearce
- 5. William, d. Dartmouth, Mass. Colony, 1715; m. Sarah Smiton, dau. of William and Sarah Smiton
- 6. Thomas², d. Little Compton, R.I.C., May 18, 1732; m. Mary Pearce, dau. of Richard and Susannah (Wright) Pearce
- 7. Robert², d. Little Compton July 22, 1728; m. Mary Eldred, dau. of Samuel² and Martha² (Knowles) Eldred
- 8. Ann, d. Little Compton Apr. 2, 1747; m. Joseph Wilbur, son of William of Portsmouth
- 9. ? Austin says 8 children, E. E. Brownell's pamphlet says 9

Rhode Island Colony Records, Vol-I; Brigham's Portsmouth
Austin p. 29

Robert¹ Burdick was born probably in England about 1630 or as late as 1635 and came to the Rhode Island Colony in New England before November 19, 1652, on which date his name appears as being baptized as an adult into the Newport Baptist Church by Joseph Torrey, Elder.

He died at Westerly between March 8 and October 25, 1692, for on the latter date his surviving children agreed to honor their father's unfinished will and divide the estate remaining after the legacies in the will had been paid. He was buried in Westerly.

He married at Newport, November 3, 1655, Ruth² Hubbard, born in Agawam, now Springfield, Massachusetts, September 10, 1640. She died in Westerly before March 8, 1701/2. She was a daughter of Samuel¹ and Tacy (Cooper) Hubbard.

On Tuesday, May 22, 1655, at the meeting of what was then called the "General Court" Robert Burdick was received a freeman of the Colony of Rhode Island, having been a freeman of Newport apparently for some time. At a previous meeting of the General Court it had been ordered that all freemen of towns not yet admitted as freemen of the Colony were to be recorded on May 22, 1655.

A list of inhabitants of the towns of Providence and Warwick on the mainland, Portsmouth and Newport on the Island of Aquidneck, was compiled toward the close of that year, and called "A Roule of ye Freemen of ye Colonie of everie Towne". Somehow on the Newport list Robert Burdick's name was overlooked and was not added until 1656. On May 19, 1657, the General Court met at Newport and again admitted him as a freeman of the Colony. What the reason for this was is not now known.

On March 22, 1660/1 Robert Burdick, with seventy-five others signed the articles of agreement

to settle Misquamicut (later Westerly), a tract of land in the southwestern corner of Rhode Island, east of the Pawcatuck River, which Hugh Mosher and a few others had purchased from the Indians in 1660. Burdick was one of those who early in September that year promised to go to Misquamicut to prepare for settlement. There on Sept. 15, he, "Toby" (Tobias1) Saunders, and Joseph² Clarke, Jr., were the only ones who decided to stay and begin to build on their own lots. Robert 1 Burdick (Burdett in Mass. Records) and the other two were arrested on Nov. 1, 1661 by William Palmer, Constable of Massachusetts, for settling on what Massachusetts claimed was Southertown lands. They were brought to trial in Boston two weeks later, Nov. 14, 1661. They were ordered to give peace bonds in lieu of 100 pounds. They refused, and were committed to prison by John Endicott, Governor.

In a letter from the Massachusetts General Court to Rhode Island, dated Boston, March 10, 1662, was written the following: "You may take note that two of your people, namely Tobias Saunders and Robert Burditt being long since taken on the place and secured by us to answer for their trespasse. We have now called them before this Court and find nothing from them to justify these proceedings. This Court has therefore fined them 40 pounds for your offense and they should be committed to prison till your fine be satisfied."

These men were kept in jail two years and exchanged for officers taken by R. I. in retaliation, according to the Nelson B. Vars genealogy of the Saunders family in the Westerly Public Library. This statement cannot be substantiated, however. Under the new Charter granted to R. I. in 1663, Massachusetts claims to Westerly were disallowed, and Burdick and Saunders were entitled to be released.

In 1665, many members of the Newport Baptist Church both at Newport and at Westerly inclined toward observing the sabbath, the seventh day, or Saturday, and began meeting in one another's houses.

No church was erected in Westerly, however, until much later.

In 1669, Robert Burdick's name appears on the list of the inhabitants of Westerly. Two years later, on May 17, 1671, there was a meeting of the inhabitants of Westerly at Tobias Saunders house for the reading of the Royal Charter and other documents from England. At that meeting Westerly petitioned the Court to be sworn as to their fidelity to Charles II. This was done accordingly, Robert Burdick and the other residents taking the Oath of Allegiance.

In the summer of 1675 a great many of the inhabitants of Westerly sailed back to Newport because of the threat of war with the Indians (King Philip's War). Robert Burdick and his family were among them, returning in 1676, on a boat sent for them by his wife's father and Joseph Torrey.

The oath of allegiance and fidelity to Charles II was taken again by the inhabitants of Westerly in Sept., 1679. Robert and his son Thomas were among them.

In 1680 Westerly appointed Robert Burdick and Tobias Saunders deputies for what by then was called the General Assembly at Newport. Burdick was again deputy from Westerly in 1683, and 1685.

On May 17, 1691, Robert Burdick and his wife Ruth sold 100 acres to John Macoone for ten pounds. His wife must have died between this date and March 8, 1691/2, for on the latter date he made an agreement with his son-in-law, Joseph Crandall, husband of his daughter Deborah as follows: Crandall was to look after him, Robert Burdick, the remainder of his life, furnishing food, lodging, wearing apparel, and all other necessaries, in consideration of which the Crandalls were to have the Burdick dwelling house and land adjoining, as well as the use, until Robert Burdick's death, of his oxen, cart, two cows and eight swine. The livestock was to be returned

as part of the estate after Robert Burdick's death. He died between March 8 and October 25, 1692.

Children of Robert and Ruth (Hubbard) Burdick:

The first four or five children were probably born in Newport, the others in Westerly. The exact order of birth is not known, but from available evidence is probably as follows:

- 1. Thomas², b. about 1656, d. June 1732 at Stonington, Conn.; mar. Martha___.
- 2. Naomi², b. about 1658; m. at Westerly by William Hiscox, Mar. 2, 1678, Jonathan² Rogers (See ROGERS). She was baptized as an adult on her wedding day into the Seventh Day Baptist Church
- 3. Ruth², b. about 1660; m. John Phillips 1683
- 4. Deborah², b. about 1662; m. Joseph² Crandall (See CRANDALL) probably on Apr. 11, 1685, the day she was baptized into the Seventh Day Baptist Church by Rev. William Hiscox.
- 5. A son, d. about 1683
- 6. Benjamin², b. about 1666; m. (1) ?Mary Reynolds?, (2) Jane Shelley
- 7. Samuel², b. about 1668, d. Apr. 30, 1756; m. Mary² Foster dau. of Thomas¹ and Suasannah² (Parker) Foster (See FOSTER)
- 8. Tacy², b. about 1670; m. Joseph³ Maxon about 1691. He was the son of John² and Mary (Mosher) Maxon (See MAXSON)
- 9. Robert², b. about 1674; m. (1) Rebecca²
 Foster, dau. of Thomas¹ and Susannah²

- (Parker) Foster, and (2) Hannah (___) Saunders
- 10. Hubbard², b. about 1676; m. Hannah³
 Maxon
- 11. Infant, b. about 1678
- 7. Samuel² Burdick (Robert¹)
 was born about 1668 at Westerly, Rhode Island
 Colony, and died at Westerly in April, 1756. He
 married Mary² Foster, who was born at New London,
 Connecticut Colony on June 14, 1675, and died in
 1768. She was the daughter of Thomas¹ and Susannah² (Parker) Foster of New London. Susannah
 was the daughter of Ralph and Susannah (Keeney)
 Parker of New London.

Samuel² Burdick was a carpenter and farmer. He was an original member of the Westerly Seventh Day Baptist Church. His will was made on September 2, 1752. He died April 30, 1756.

Children of Samuel² and Mary² (Foster) Burdick:

- 1. Mary³ b.___, d.__; m. Feb. 27, 1717/8 Peter Crandall, son of Peter and Mary Crandall of Westerly.

 Mary³ Burdick is not mentioned in her father's will, made 1752; the inference is that she had died before it was made.
- 2. Samuel³ Jr., b. Apr. 1696, probably in Westerly, d. 176-; mar. Tacy⁴ Maxon, dau. Joseph³ and Tacy² (Burdick) Maxon
- 3. Thomas b. , d. ; m. Dorothy Maxon, dau. John and Judith (Clarke)
- 4. Edward³, b. 1705/6, d.__; m. at

Westerly, Nov. 26, 1730 Sarah Clarke, dau. Elder Thomas and Elizabeth (Babcock) Clarke

- 5. Deborah³, b.___, d.___; m. 1730 Joseph Champlin, son of William and Mary (Clarke) Champlin
- 6. Tacy³, b. about 1710, d.__; m. at Westerly Benjamin Frink, b. Stonington 1710, son of John and Hannah (Prentice) Frink
- 2. Samuel³ Burdick (Samuel², Robert¹ Burdick) of Westerly and Charlestown, Rhode Island Colony, was born in Westerly in 1696. He is listed as a freeman (whether of the Colony or the Town is not known) on Apr. 30, 1723. He married probably the same year, Tacy⁴ Maxon, daughter of Rev. Joseph³ and Tacy² (Burdick) Maxon. On August 15th, 1733, he received land from his father. On January 26th, 1747/8 he and his wife Tacy deeded land to Hubbard³ Burdick, son of Robert². Samuel³ Burdick died in 179.

Children of Samuel³ and Tacy⁴ (Maxon) Burdick:

- 1. Samuel 4 III, b.___, d.__; m. Mary Cross, dau. Joseph and Sarah (Saunders) Cross of South Kingston and Westerly
- 2. Mary 4, b. Westerly ____, d. Petersburg, N.Y. ___; m. George Stillman in Westerly Nov. 3, 1737, son of George and Deborah (Crandall) Stillman (see STILLMAN)
- 3. Sarah⁴, b. Westerly Nov. 18, 1725, d. ; m. Oct. 30, 1746 at Hopkinton John Maxon, Jr., son of John and Thankful (Randall) Maxon of Westerly

- 4. Christopher⁴
- 5. Deborah 4, b. 17__, d.__; m. at Hopkinton Sept. 20, 1764 Benjamin Tifft
- 6. Jesse⁴, b.___, d. unm. at Hopkinton 1812
- 7. Joshua , m. Mary Lamb

A SECOND (COLLATERAL) LINE OF THE BURDICK FAMILY

9. Robert² Burdick (Robert¹)
was born probably in Newport, R. I., 1674. He
married (1) Rebecca² Foster Jan. 4, 1699/1700 in
New London, Conn. She was the daughter of Thomas
and Susannah (Parker) Foster. His second wife
was (2) Mrs. Hannah () Saunders in Westerly
1733, the widow of Edward² Saunders. Date of
Robert² Burdick's death is not known.

Children of Robert² and Rebecca² (Foster) Burdick:

- 1. Robert³, b. about 1701 at Westerly, R. I., d.; m. Susannah⁴ Clarke in Westerly Dec. 31, 1730, dau. of William³ and Joan² (Bliven) Clarke (See CLARKE)
- 2. Hubbard³, m. Tacy Wells
- 3. Jonathan³ m. 1729 Judith Clarke
- 4. Ebenezer³ m. 1730
- 5. Joshua³ m. Dec. 28, 1734 Abigail Lamphere
- 6. Benjamin³ m. Dec. 28, 1737 Elizabeth Tanner
- 7. Joseph³

- 8. Rebecca³, m. Mar. 18, 1736 James Reynolds
- 9. Susannah m. William Hiscox
- 10. Elizabeth m. Joseph Langworthy 1729
- 1. Robert³ Burdick (Robert², Robert¹)
 was born about 1701. He married Susannah⁴ Clarke
 in Westerly Dec. 31, 1730. She was the daughter
 of William³ and Joan (Bliven) Clarke of Westerly,
 R. I. She was born Feb. 7, 1711, d.___.

Children of Robert³ and Susannah⁴ (Clarke) Burdick:

- 1. Robert4
- 2. Rebecca⁴, b. about 1738 in Westerly, d. after Oct. 20, 1779, when she is recorded as a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church (Hopkinton Seventh Day Baptist Church Records); m. Abel⁴ Peckham Feb. 24, 1754 (?) by Joseph Crandall, J. P. See Peckham Genealogy p. 269. He was son of Daniel³ and Mary² (Ross) Peckham
- 3. Ichabod⁴, b. about 1740; m. (1) _____ Marchee (2) ____ Chapman
- 4. Jane or Joan⁴, b. 174; m. Amos Worden
- 5. Susannah⁴, m. Hiscox
- 6. m. Mary Davis
- 7. Barbara⁴, m. Joseph Davis
- 8. Amy4, m. Daniel Williams
- 9. Esther 4, m. Joshua Williams

- 10. Zilpha⁴, m. Abel Burdick
- 11. Joshua⁴, Died young.

The Descendants of Robert Burdick of Rhode Island, by Nellie Willard Johnson, 1937, Monarch, N. Y.

CLARKE

Thomas^a Clarke (John^b, John^c) and his wife Rose (Kerrich or Kerridge) Clarke of Westhorpe, County Suffolk, England, had the children named below:

- 1. Margaret¹, b. Feb. 1, 1600
- 2. Carew¹, b. Feb. 3, 1602/3
- 3. Thomas¹, b. 1605, d. Dec. 2, 1674 at Newport, R.I.C.
- 4. Merie (Mary), b. 1607, d. before 1648; m. John Peckham (See PECKHAM)
- John¹, b. 1609, d. Apr. 20, 1676, Newport, R.I.C.
- 6. William¹, b. Feb. 11, 1609/10
- 7. Joseph¹, b. Dec. 9, 1618, d. at Newport, $\overline{R.I.C.}$ June 1, 1694

Joseph Clarke was born at Westhorpe, Suffolk, England, on December 9, 1618, and was baptized at St. Margaret's Church, Westhorpe, on December 16, 1618. He died probably at Newport, Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England on June 1, 1694.

Nothing is known of his first wife, whom he probably married in England before emigrating. His second wife was Margaret _____, known only from his brother Dr. John¹ Clarke's will of 1676. He probably did not marry Margaret until late in life, as she was not mentioned in the will of Thomas¹ Clarke, another brother, which was proved December 18, 1674. She is mentioned in Dr. John¹ Clarke's will as having children by Joseph¹. (They were left one shilling).

Joseph¹ Clarke probably did not arrive in New England until after his brother, Dr. John¹ Clarke of Aquidneck, Rhode Island Colony. His name first

appears in the records in 1638, and at a meeting of the Judges and Elders of Portsmouth on February 21, 1638/9 he, Robert Carr, and John Driggs were admitted Inhabitants. This was just prior to the division of the settlement into Portsmouth and Newport. Soon after, the names of Josephl Clarke and Thomasl Clarke are included with fifty-seven others as "A Catalogue of such (persons) who by the General consent of the Company (i.e. the Judge, William Coddington, John] Clarke, John Coggeshall, William Brenton, Henry Bull, and William Dyer) were admitted to be Inhabitants of the Island now called Aquidneck, having submitted themselves to the Government that is or shall be established, according to the word of God therein". This is a list of the names of all the Inhabitants before the settlement of Newport.

Joseph¹ Clarke and his brother Thomas¹ "Clerk" (pronounced Clark) were "admitted and embraced as Freemen into this Body Politike" on November 25, 1639. And the "Roule of ye Freemen" includes John¹, Thomas¹, and Joseph¹ Clarke.

All three men were prominent in the affairs of Newport. Joseph served on the General Court of Elections at least four times, several times on the Court of Commissioners, was chosen Assistant to the Governor numerous times, and was often a member of committees performing civic duties.

In September, 1661, Joseph Clarke and thirty-five others from Newport went to Misquamicutt, later Westerly, where a settlement was being made. Here on the first of November Tobias Saunders, Robert "Burdett" (i.e. Burdick), and Joseph Clarke were arrested by Walter Palmer, constable of Southertowne under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Colony, which claimed for itself this land. Joseph Clarke, however, was soon set at liberty, probably because he was an assistant to the Governor of Rhode Island Colony. Tobias Saunders and Robert Burdick, under arrest, were taken to Boston to appear before John Endicott, Governor of Massachusetts Colony. (See SAUNDERS and BURDICK)

Joseph¹ Clarke was a member of the First Baptist Church of Newport, of which his brother, Dr. John¹ Clarke was its first minister. Rhode Island owes almost as much to Dr. John¹ Clarke for services in securing an acceptable charter as it does to Roger Williams for its preservation as a colony separated from England.

No will made by Joseph¹ Clarke is known, nor are there any records of an administration of his estate. This may be due to the illegibility of some of the early records of Newport which were damaged during the Revolutionary War. (See John¹ Peckham)

Children of Joseph and (1) ___Clarke:

- 1. Joseph², b. at Newport Feb. 11, 1642, d. Jan. 11, 1726/7 at Westerly; m. (1) Nov. 16, 1664, Bethiah² Hubbard, dau. of Samuel¹ and Tacy² (Cooper) Hubbard (See HUBBARD and COOPER) and (2) Hannah² (Weeden)(Clarke)(Peckham)
- 2. William², d. Sept. 30, 1683; m. Hannah²
 Weeden, dau. of William¹ and Phillipa
 (Cooke) Weeden. He was her first
 husband
- 3. Mary², d. 1695 at Westerly, m. Tobias¹ Saunders (See SAUNDERS)
- 4. Sarah², b. Jan. 29, 1663; m. Oct. 11, 1683, Thomas Reynolds
- 5. John², d. Apr. 11, 1704. Supposed to have m. and had a son John

? Children by (2) Margaret ____:

- 6. Susanna²
- 7. Joshua², m. Alice Phillips
- 8. Thomas²

- 9. Cary, or Carew², d. 1759; m. Ann Dyer, dau. of Samuel Dyer
- 10. Elizabeth², m. William² Peckham
- 1. Joseph² Clarke, (Joseph¹)
 was born at Newport, Rhode Island Colony, on
 February 11, 1642. He died at Westerly on January 11, 1726/7. He married on November 16,
 1664, Bethiah² Hubbard, daughter of Samuel¹ and
 Tacy (Cooper) Hubbard.

Joseph² Clarke was Town Clerk of Westerly for many years.

In 1710 he was chosen to assist John² Maxson in public ministrations of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Westerly. The site of this church was about three miles northeast of the present town of Westerly, at the top of a hill which is now Hopkinton cemetery. The location of the old church is identified by a monumental shaft, around which are buried in a circle many of the former Elders of this church.

Children of Joseph² and Bethiah² (Hubbard)

- 1. Judith³, b. Oct. 12, 1667; m. John Maxson, Jr. Jan. 19, 1687/8
- 2. Joseph³, b. Apr. 4, 1670, d. June 5, 1719; m. (1) Jan. 5, 1692, Dorothy Maxson, (2) Anna Babcock
- 3. Samuel³, b. Sept. 29, 1672, d. July 25, 1769; m. (1) Jan. 19, 1698/9 Anne Champlin, and (2) May 26, 1720, Susannah Champlin
- 4. John³, b. Aug. 25, 1675, d. before Apr. 15, 1719; m. Nov. 1, 1705, Mary Beek

- 5. Bethiah³, b. Apr. 11, 1678, d. 1756;
 m. Rev. Thomas Hiscox, Oct. 31, 1703
- 6. Mary³, b. Dec. 27, 1680, d. about 1760; m. William Champlin, Jan. 18, 1699-1700
- 7. Susanna³, b. Aug. 31, 1683; m. Oliver Babcock Jan, 1705
- 8. Thomas³, b. March 17, 1686, d. Nov. 26, 1767; m. Elizabeth Babcock
- 9. William³, b. Apr. 21, 1688; m. at Westerly Joan² Bliven, dau. of Edward¹ and Isabel² (Maccoon) Bliven (See BLIVEN)
- 9. William³ Clarke (Joseph², Joseph¹)
 was born April 21, 1688. He married at Westerly
 on September 9, 1709, Joan² Bliven. She was
 born at Westerly May 1, 1692, a daughter of Edward¹ and Isabel (Maccoon) Bliven.

Children of William³ and Joan² (Bliven)

- 1. Judith⁴, b. July 7, 1710; m. Jonathan Burdeck (Burdick)
- 2. Susannah 4, b. Feb. 8, 1711/12; m. Robert Burdick, Dec. 31, 1730 (See BURDICK)
- 3. Lucy or Tacy? 4, b. Feb. 21, 1713/14
- 4. William⁴, b. Dec. 25, 1715, d. March 1, 1752, m. Jemima Vincent Nov. 13, 1749

See R.I.C.R. Vols. I, II, III, Rhode Island Historical Magazine, Vol. VII, Arnold's Friends and Ministers, Clarke Families of Rhode Island, by G. K. Morrison

A Mrs. Cooper came to Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, from England, probably Dorsetshire, on June 9, 1634, with her 26-year-old daughter, Tacy. (Sometimes spelled Tase and Tasy).

This name was rather popular in England in the 16th and 17th centuries. It was originally Anastasia, name of two virgin martyrs. It became Anglicized into Anstace and other variations.

"Tase Cooper" united with the church in Dorchester seven weeks after her arrival in New England.

Dorchester was founded by about 140 colonists from Dorsetshire, England. They organized as a church while at Plymouth, England, in March 1630, then embarked in the ship "Mary and John" for Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Dorchester town affairs were at first managed by the church, but in October 1633 a town government was organized, and the example was followed by the neighboring settlements. This seems to have been the beginning of the town-meeting form of government in America. Up to this time Dorchester was the largest town in the colony, but dissatisfaction arose with the location (Boston had a better one, chiefly on account of the deeper water in its harbor) and in 1635 and in 1637 many of the original settlers removed to the valley of the Connecticut River where they "planted" Windsor.

In 1633 Captain William Holmes of the Plymouth Colony had established a trading post near the mouth of the Farmington River, the first settlement by Englishmen in Connecticut. But a more important settlement was made in 1635 by the group of settlers from Dorchester, Mass. Bay Col. led by the Rev. John Wareham, Jr., Roger Ludlow, and others. Tacy² Cooper was with this group. In 1639 representatives from Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford, organized the Connecticut Colony.

Mrs. Cooper apparently did not accompany her daughter Tacy to Windsor, for she was admitted a member of the First Church at Dorchester, Mass. Bay Col, on Feb. 4, 1639/40.

Tacy² Cooper had a brother John in London in 1677 and 1680, and a brother in Yarmouth, New England, in 1644. He wrote her name "Tase".

Tacy² Cooper, b. England about 1608, d. after 1686; m. by Mr. Roger Ludlow on Jan. 4, 1635/6, to Samuell Hubbard (See HUBBARD). According to the Narragansett Historical Register 5.289 ff., in 1686 Tacy² (Cooper) Hubbard was 78 years old, had been a "convert" 62 years, had been married 50 years, "an independent and joined to a church" 52 years, a "baptist" 38 years, and a "Sabbath keeper" 21 years. She, with her husband Samuell Hubbard, her daughter Rachel² (Hubbard) Langworthy, and four others, founded the Seventh Day Baptist Church in America.

(See Samuel Hubbard of Newport 1610-1689, by Ray Greene Huling, A.M., New Bedford, and Narragansett Historical Register, Vol. 5)

John Crandall was born perhaps between 1609 and 1612, apparently in Shropshire, England, or Monmouthshire, which was then considered to be in Wales. He died in Newport, Rhode Island Colony, in New England, before November 29, 1676, having gone there from Westerly earlier in the year because of King Philip's War.

His first wife is believed to have been a Mary Opp, whom he married probably in England about 1649. She died in 1670 at Westerly, where she was buried on August 2nd.

He married again, perhaps in 1674, Hannah³ Gaylord, born at Windsor, Connecticut Colony, January 30, 1646/7. She was a daughter of William² and Ann (Porter) Gaylord and a sister of Hezekiah³ Gaylord, in whose estate she, as Hannah Crandall, shared in 1677. She married (2) John Cottrell, Jr.

John Crandall does not seem to have come to New England until after the First Baptist Church of Newport had been established a number of years, since members of the church met at one another's houses, from the settlement of Newport in 1638. Some compilers state that he was minister of the First Congregational Church in Salem, Massachusetts Colony as early as 1635 and dismissed because of his Baptist leanings. There is no record of this kind found in Salem. He is also said to have succeeded Roger Williams at Salem as pastor of the First Congregational Church there. John Crandall, Baptist, could hardly have been permitted to succeed to Williams' post in the Salem Congregational Church.

Nor is there any record of Crandall at Providence in 1638, though he may well have been there for a short period, as Providence was the gateway to the southern mainland and the islands in Narragansett Bay that became part of the Rhode Island Colony.

He is first definitely heard of when he, with

John Clarke and Obadiah Holmes, members of the church at Newport, in July, 1651 traveled to Lynn, Mass. Colony at the request of William Witter, a Baptist who probably lived at Swampscott northeast of Lynn and who was blind and too old to make the journey to Newport. They had scarcely arrived at Witter's home and begun holding worship in his house when they were arrested by the local authorities "for being strangers". They were sent to Boston the next morning and imprisoned there. On July 31, John 1 Crandall and John 1 Clarke were ordered to pay a fine of 5 pounds or be publicly whipped. Upon their promise to appear at the next court to pay the fine, both were released from prison and permitted to return to Rhode Island. Holmes was lashed, and he tells in a letter how he had to sleep on his face on the return to R. I. because of the effects of the lashes on his back.

John Crandall's name is found on a census of the Newport inhabitants of the four towns (Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick) then established who had been admitted freemen to the year 1655. His name is 13th in the alphabetical list for Newport, of "The Roule of ye Freemen of ye Colonie of everie Towne". (R.I.C.R. 1:2 301).

He was a Commissioner or representative for Newport, at the General Court, later called Assembly, in session at Warwick Nov. 2, 1658. He and three others, Thomas Olney, Samuel Gorton, and John Tripp, were chosen and authorized to write to Mr. John Clarke of Newport, who was in England on colony business, concerning the Quaker refugees from Massachusetts whom the neighboring colony demanded expelled by the R. I. government. The letter begged Clarke to take such steps with the English commissioners for the American Colonies that would not force Rhode Island to bow to the wishes of their neighboring colonies in also expelling the Quakers on the threat of an embargo on all trade.

This letter, dated November 5, 1658, was duly despatched. (Ibid. 1:394ff).

Crandall again represented Newport at the General Assembly held at Providence on May 17, 1659 (Ibid. I:409). At this meeting, he, Arthur Fenner, Capt. Thomas Cooke, and Lieut. Robert Westcott were appointed to mark the western bounds of the Colony before the first of October next. (Ibid. I:417).

Three years later he was again representative from Newport, on May 22, 1662, at which time he was appointed with John Gould for the town of Newport, with two representatives from each of the other three towns, "to consider and draw up their thoughts" on two bills that were presented at that meeting. The context of the bills was not described.

On May 25th, the meeting of the Commissioners adjourned until June 17, 1662, at which time he and four other Newport inhabitants were "ingaged" to see to it that Newport paid its portion of the tax levied to cover the expenses of Mr. John Clarke in England. (Ibid. I:480-482).

Not quite a year before, on August 27, 1661, John Crandall, Joseph Torrey, John Cranston, William Vaughan, John Coggeshall, Hugh Mosier (Mosher), James Barker, Caleb Carr, and James Rogers -- all of Newport -- had petitioned the Assembly, asking for permission to purchase "a sartaine piece of tracke of land lately discovered or made knowne, which tract of land lyeth, or is situated in the fardest or remotest corner of this Collonies jurisdicktion, called by the name of Askomicutt, which tracke of land is faierly promised or ingaged to a sartaine number of adventurers upon the designe of purches of it; which adventurers are members of this Collony". John Crandall was one of the original purchasers of Misquamicut, and by 1669 was among "the free inhabitants of the Towne of Westerle". His name is first on "a List of All Ye Freemen of Westerly Town from the First Settlement (1669) thereof to 1727".

John Crandall was the first Elder of the Baptist Church in Westerly. He held many public offices, including Deputy to the General Court of

March 6, 1669/70. He and Tobias Saunders were appointed Conservators of the Peace in Westerly at the meeting of the Governor and Council at Newport, May 21, 1669. At this meeting Misquamicut and Pawcatuck were admitted as the township of Westerly, the fifth town of the Colony.

Crandall was involved in the disputes with Connecticut over lands, and was captured with Tobias Saunders and jailed in Hartford in 1671. The Rhode Island Assembly advised him not to yield in the dispute, and assured him of the Colony's support and guaranteed him against financial loss. They were released after being imprisoned for one week.

He died at Newport before November 29, 1676, having gone there, as many Westerly inhabitants did, because of King Philip's War. He traveled there on a boat sent by Joseph Torrey to bring his family, the Robert Burdicks, et al. (See HUBBARD)

Children of John and (1) ?Mary (Opp)? Crandall:

- 1. John², b. about 1649 at Newport; m. Elizabeth Gorton, dau. of Samuel¹ and Mary (Maplet?) Gorton
- 2. $James^2$, b. about 1651
- 3. Jane², b. about 1653; m. Job Babcock at Westerly
- 4. Sarah², b. 1654; m. as his second wife, in 1676, Joseph Witter
- 5. Peter² b. 1655; m., probably in Westerly, Mary Babcock
- 6. Joseph², b. 1660, or 1661, probably at Newport, d. Sept. 12, 1737 at Newport; m. Deborah² Burdick, dau. of Robert¹ and Ruth² (Hubbard) Burdick. (See BURDICK)
- 7. Samuel², b. 1663, d. May 19, 1736; m.

Sarah Colby or Celly

Children by John and (2) Hannah (Gaylord) Crandall:

- 8. Jeremiah², b. Aug. 1673; m. Priscilla Warner
- 9. Eben², b. 1676; m. (1)___, (2) Patience Lanphere, (3) Mary Cottrell
- 6. Joseph² Crandall (John¹)
 was born probably at Newport in 1660 or 1661 and died Sept. 12, 1737. He was married Apr. 11, 1685, by the Rev. William Hiscox, to Deborah²
 Burdick, born Newport or Westerly about 1662, daughter of Robert¹ and Ruth² (Hubbard) Burdick. She was baptized on her wedding day into the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Newport or Westerly by the Rev. William Hiscox. (See BURDICK)

Joseph² Crandall was the name probably meant in the printed Rhode Island Colony Records 3:98, where at Newport, May 3, 1681, at the meeting of the Rhode Island General Assembly it was "Voted, Jeffrey Champlin, Wm. Champlin, John Lewis, Peter Crandall, James Crandall and Gersham Crandall, of the towne of Westerly, are admitted freemen of this Collony".

Peter and James were two of the three elder brothers of Joseph². John² had been admitted freeman of the colony in 1671. Westerly Town records were not searched but would undoubtedly confirm the name as Joseph and not Gersham, as John¹ Crandall had no son so named.

On April 20, 1704, Westerly chose Joseph² Crandall as a Town Councilman, but he refused to serve.

He was chosen Deputy from Westerly on May 3rd, 1709. In that year his married daughter, Mary (Crandall) Wells, was baptized into the

Seventh Day Baptist Church.

In 1712 Joseph² Crandall moved to Kingstown, and on March 24, 1713 he deeded 100 acres at Westerly to his son John³ of Westerly.

On May 8, 1715, the Rev. Joseph² Crandall was called to the pastorate of the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Newport, being a colleague with William Gibson until Gibson's death. Joseph² Crandall died in Newport Sept. 12, 1737.

Children of Joseph² and Deborah² (Burdick) Crandall:

- 1. John³, b. 1685 or 1686, d. 1767; m. (1)___, (2) Hannah___, (3) Elizabeth Lewis
- 2. Lydia³, b. about 1687; m. Robert Babcock
- 3. Joseph³, b. about 1688; m. Feb. 1716 Ann Langworthy, dau. of ____ and Rachel (Hubbard) Langworthy
- 4. Mary³, b. about 1689, bpt. 1709; m. Nathaniel Wells of Westerly
- 5. Deborah³, b. about 1690, d. 1760 or 1762; m. Apr. or May 13, 1706 Dr. George² Stillman, b. 1678, d. 1760 or 62, son of George¹ and Jane (Pickering) Stillman. (See STILLMAN)
- 6. Thankful³, b. about 1691; m. as his first wife Stephen² Saunders of Wester-ly (Tobias¹). (See SAUNDERS)
- 7. Tacy³ b. about 1692, m. Mar. 3, 1717, John Lewis, son of James
- 8. Jane³, b. about 1694, d. before Mar. 27, 1734, m. Cyrus Richmond. He m. (2) at Westerly Mar. 27, 1734, by Rev. John

R. I. C. R. Vol I:409, Savage 1.471; Austin 58 John Fones (sometimes spelled "Foanes") called himself "servant to William Coddington" in 1659 when on June 19 he sold to Richard Tew 3/900th's part of Conanicut Island.

We know little of his origin except that he was in Newport in 1659 when he calls himself servant to William Coddington, --- perhaps a kind of amanuensis or secretary. William Coddington was the first "Judge" of the colony at Portsmouth and the first governor of Portsmouth and Newport on the Island of Aquidneck, Colony of Rhode Island, and first president of the four united towns of the colony. In 1649 the colonists denied his right as Governor and from 1656 through 1663 he was merely a deputy from Newport.

It was probably about 1661 or 1662 that John¹ Fones married Margaret ____, as his eldest child was born in 1663.

On January first (not a New Year's holiday then as we know) 1672, he a five others bought from Awashuwett, chief sachem of Quohesett in the Narragansett, a tract of land there. (Land Evidences 2.189 North Kingston Records 2.54) This was known as Devil's Foot or Fones' Purchase. After King Philip's War he, then called "Capt'n John Foanes", was one of a Court Martial at Newport on August 24, 1676 to try Indians charged with engaging in King Philip's designs. Certain of them were voted guilty and sentenced to be shot.

Two years later at the General Assembly at Newport May 1, 1678, a petition was submitted by John "Foanes", Henry Tibbetts and others, named in the petition but not in the record (R.I.C.R. Vol. 3:9) relating to the land they had bought from Awashuwett in the Narragansett country in 1672. The petitioners were desirous of satisfying their deed, but they found that a portion of the land they had drained "doe intrench" on a part of land already

granted to East Greenwich by the Colony. The Assembly ordered that the township of East Greenwich "be first layed out with all the lands thereto belonging", the remainder to be 2/3 to the petitioners and 1/3 for "proper use and benefitt of the Colony to be disposed of as they see fit".

On June 12, 1678 (Ibid. pp. 10 and 11) "Mr. John Foanes and Mr. Edward Thurston, for themselves and partners" complained that "the men of East Greenwich" paid no attention to the above decision but "in trenched upon" the petitioners' land. On order to prevent "great strife and contention" the Assembly voted to appoint surverors to survey the East Greenwich grant, the grant to Fones and partners, and other Narragansett grants.

He is recorded as Deputy for Jamestown at the General Assembly in 1679, 1680, and 1681. In 1680 he was taxed fourteen shillings and one pence. In 1682/3 he was in King's Town, a conservator of the Peace.

After Andros had arrived in New England as Governor, the President and Council then governing New England appointed John Fones a Justice of the Peace on May 28, 1686. On June 23 the same year he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Commissioners, and on July 16, 1686, he was one of those who signed a petition to King James I regarding the writ of Quo Warranto, presenting their full and free submission and resignation of power given in the charter, and desiring to be discharged from all levies and contributions which the Assembly would expose them to in sending an agent to England to which the petitioners do not consent.

He was taxed eighteen shillings eight pence on Sept. 6, 1687.

When it was decided to build a court house in Newport and in King's Town, John Fones was one of those empowered to make the arrangements with workmen, artists and others.

On March 16, 1690/l he inherited 10 shillings by the will of Major Richard² Smith to buy a ring.

He bought of John Weeden land in Jamestown for ten pounds on August 5, 1694, and in 1698 was Deputy from Jamestown and Assistant in the same year.

His wife, Margaret, on Apr. 8, 1700 gave twelve shillings toward building a Quaker meeting house at Mashapaug.

On Aug. 8, 1700 he took oath as to his evidence about Dr. Peter Ayrault.

John Fones died at King's Town Dec. 20, 1703. His will was made, probably on his death bed, and proved in 1703. In it he desired his body to be buried alongside his two deceased sons, James and Daniel. He gives his wife the use of real and personal estate for life, except for the legacies. Eldest son John gets half of a three hundred acre tract and other land, and a fulling mill (John was a fuller), which he later sold to Susannah Smith of Newport. To son Jeremiah was left 40 acres and a dwelling house and land in Jamestown, a silver tobacco box, spoons and a third of wearing apparel, etc. Son Samuel received certain land and grandson Fones Greene, land.

Soon after his death, sons John², Jeremiah² and Samuel² ratified land to their sister, Mary² (Fones) Greene of Warwick and ratified their father's will generally. (Austin p. 80.) On June 3, 1709 the widow, Margaret Fones, is mentioned as giving bounds of certain land lying near her house. The date of her death is not known.

Children of John and Margaret () Fones:

1. John², b. Sept. 1663, d. Feb. 17, 1738; m. Lydia Smith, b. 1668, d. Jan. 24, 1730/31, dau. of Benjamin and Lydia (Carpenter) Smith. Resided in North Kingstown; 3 children

- 2. Jeremiah², b. 1665, d. N. Kingstown 1747; m. (1) Elizabeth, who died Mar. 2, 1708/9 and (2) Nov. 9, 1710 Martha (West) Card, d. after 1747, widow of James Card and dau. of Francis West. (p. 219 West; p. 439 2nd col. Card) Resided Kingstown, Jamestown and N. Kingstown. 6 children by (1); 5 by (2) Austin p. 80
- 3. Samuel², b. 1666, d. Dec. 1757; m. Anne Tibbetts d. before 1702, dau. of Henry and Sarah (Stanton) Tibbetts and (2) Meribah. A dau. Ann by (1); 6 children by (2)
- 4. Mary², b. 1668, d. Mar. 20, 1721/2; m. Jan. 29, 1668/9 James Greene of Warwick, b. June 1, 1658, d. Mar. 2, 1712/3, son of James and Deliverance (Potter) Greene; 10 children (See GREENE)
- 5. James², b. 1670, d. young
- 6. Daniel, b..., d. young

(Fones Greene homestead--Field Vol. 3 614-615--Warwick, erected 1687, located on a little stream that flows into the head of Brush Neck Cove near Buttonwood. Other Greene houses mentioned in Chapt. VII. James Greene House, Buttonwood, Warwick, was probably demolished by 1715. New house built was the Fones Greene house erected about 1715. (Photo p. 614, op. cit.) On a modern map, Greenwich Bay is now Nausauket Beach, Beach Reservation, Warwick).

R. I. C. R. Vol. 3:9; Austin 79 Index (1); Land Evidences, North Kingstown Records 2.54; Field's <u>History of Rhode Island</u>, etc.

FOSTER

Thomas Foster was born in Kingswear, Devonshire, England, about 1642, a son of John Foster of that town. He died in New London, Connecticut Colony, in New England, in 1685. He married in New London, Connecticut Colony, Susannah Parker, daughter of Ralph and Susannah (Kenney) Parker. Susannah was a daughter of William Keeney of New London.

Captain Thomas 1 Foster was a master mariner, a captain of a sailing vessel sailing between New London, Boston, and the Barbadoes.

The children of Thomas and Susannah Foster all born in New London:

- 1. Susannah² Foster, b. Mar. 4, 1665/6; m. Cary Latham
- 2. Thomas², b. Feb. 26, 1668
- 3. Jonathan², b. Aug. 17, 1673; m. Elizabeth Brown
- 4. Mary², b. June 14, 1675; m. Samuel² Burdick (Robert¹) of Westerly, R.I.C.
- 5. Edward², b. and d. Aug. 5, 1677
- 6. Samuel², b. Sept. 22, 1678
- 7. Rebecca², b. about 1680, m. Robert² Burdick (Robert¹) in Westerly, R.I.C., Jan. 4, 1699/1700
- 8. Elizabeth², b. about 1683, m. William Lewis of New London

See BURDICK and Barbour's Vital Records of Connecticut; New London

John Greene of Warwick, Rhode Island Colony, "gentleman and chiriugeon", son of Richard and Mary (Hooker) Greene, was born at Bowridge Hill, Gillingham Parish, Dorset County, England, on February 9, 1596/7. He resided at Salisbury, Wiltshire. He died at Warwick, Rhode Island Colony, New England between December 28, 1658 and January 7, 1658/9.

On November 4, 1619, at St. Thomas Church in Salisbury, he married (1) Joane Tatersalle (Tatarsole). She died, probably at Providence, Rhode Island Colony, in New England, by 1638 or 1639. He married (2) Ailsce (Alice) Daniels, widow, who died in 1643, and (3) Phillip(a) of London, b. 1601, d. March 10, 1687/8.

"John Greene, Surgeon, late of Salisbury" sailed on the "James" from Hampton, England, with his wife Joan and six children on April 6, 1635, and reached Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony in New England on June 3, 1635.

He settled first in Salem, where he was associated with Roger Williams. He followed Williams to Providence, and was one of the twelve companions who were granted equal rights in William's purchase of land from the Sachems Canonicus and Miantonomi. These founders of Providence agreed that the place should be a shelter for "persons distressed for conscience".

John Greene was one of the twelve original members of the first Baptist Church organized in America at Providence.

We learn from Winthrop's Journal that John Greene had been involved in difficulties with the Massachusetts authorities "for speaking contemptuously of the magistrates." Winthrop tells that during Anne Hutchison's trial by the General Court in Boston, while the Court sat, a letter directed to them came from John Greene of Providence, who himself only

recently had been imprisoned and fined 20 pounds for stating that the magistrates had no right to persecute any inhabitant for his religious beliefs. Greene had "submitted" and his fine was remitted, but in this letter he retracted his submission and again charged the Court. This resulted in the Court's order that if he, John Greene, or any of his belief of Providence were ever found in the Bay jurisdiction they should be brought before the magistrates, and if refusing to disclaim Greene's charge, should be sent home, and were not to come into Massachusetts except on pain of imprisonment and further censure.

On January 12, 1643 with ten other men John Greene bought from Sachem Miantonomi the land on which they founded Warwick, for which they paid 144 fathoms of wampum. Greene was appointed one of a committee to form a government, and was a member of the first Town Council of Warwick. He held various offices, was twice commissioner for Warwick, several times General Assistant and otherwise took an active part in the Town's affairs. In 1644, on the submission of the Narragansett Indians, he went to England with Samuel Gorton and Randall Holden as agents to look after the interests of the Indians, and also to complain to the English government against the encroachments of Massachusetts against the "inhabitants of Narragansett Bay". The commissioners were successful in their mission, and had found a friend in the Earl of Warwick, Governor-in Chief of Foreign Plantations, whose name they subsequently bestowed on their settlement.

John Greene's will was dated December 28, 1658, and was proved January 7, 1659/9. In it he gave to his "beloved wife Philip Greene yt part of buildinge, being all new erected and containing A large hall and Chimni with A Little chamber joining to the hall as also a large chamber with a little chamber within yt, with a large garrett with a Little dary room which buttes against ye oule house, to enioy deuring her life; allso I give unto her half ye orchard; allso I give unto her my Lott adjoining to ye orchard

together with ye swamp which the Towne granted me." After some other bequests to his wife, he gave to his son John² the neck of land called Occupasnetuxet, with an adjoining meadow and a small island, all of which he said he bought of Miantonomi. To his other children he bequeathed other tracts of land, including his portion of the Warwick purchase, and appointed his wife sole executrix of the will.

Children of John and Joane (Tatersalle) Greene, all baptized as recorded in the register of St. Thomas Church, Salisbury, England:

- 1. John², baptized Aug. 15, 1620, d. War-wick, R.I.C., Nov. 27, 1708; m. Ann Almy, b. 1627, d. Warwick, May 17, 1709, dau. of William and Audry Almy of Portsmouth, R.I.C.
- 2. Peter², baptized Mar. 10, 1621/2, d. Warwick by drowning 1659; m. Mary Gorton, dau. of Samuel¹ and Elizabeth Gorton
- 3. Richard², baptized March 25, 1623/4, d. young
- 4. James², baptized June 21, 1626, d. War-wick Apr. 27, 1698; m. at Warwick about 1658 (1) Deliverance² Potter, b. 1637, d. before Aug. 1665, dau. of Robert and Isabel Potter; m. at Warwick Aug. 3, 1665 (See POTTER) (2) Elizabeth Anthony, dau. of John and Susannah Anthony of Portsmouth.
- 5. Thomas², baptized June 4, 1628, d. June 5, 1717; m. June 30, 1659 Elizabeth Barton, d. Aug. 20, 1693, dau. of Rufus and Margaret Barton
- 4. <u>James² Greene</u>, (John¹) was baptized June 21, 1626, at St. Thomas Church, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, and died at

Warwick, Rhode Island Colony, New England, April 27, 1698.

He married (1) at Warwick about 1658

<u>Deliverance² Potter</u>. She was baptized at Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 3, 1637,
died before August, 1665. She was the daughter
of Robert¹ and Isabel (____) Potter of Portsmouth, Rhode Island Colony.

He married (2) at Warwick on August 3, 1665, Elizabeth Anthony, who died 1698. She was a daughter of John and Susanna (____) Anthony of Portsmouth.

Children of James² and (1) Deliverance² (Potter) Greene:

- 1. James³, b. at Warwick, R.I.C., June 1, 1658, d. there March 12, 1712/3; m. at Warwick Jan. 29, 1688/9, Mary² Fones, b. 1668, d. at Warwick March 20, 1721/2, dau. of Capt. John¹ and Margaret (___) Fones. (See FONES)
- 2. Mary³, b. Sept. 28, 1660
- 3. Elisha³, b. March 17, 1661/2
- 4. Sarah³, b. March 27, 1664; m. ______

Children of James² and (2) Elizabeth (Anthony) Greene:

- 5. Peter³, b. at Warwick Aug. 25, 1666
- 6. Elizabeth³, b. Oct. 17, 1668; m. Reynolds
- 7. John I^3 , b. Feb. 1, 1671, d. young
- 8. Jabez³, b. May 17, 1673

- 9. David³, b. June 24, 1677
- 10. Thomas³, b. Nov. 11, 1682
- 11. John II^3 , b. Sept. 30, 1685
- 12. Susanna³, b. May 24, 1688
- 1. James³ Greene, (James², John¹)
 was born at Warwick, Rhode Island Colony, June 1,
 1658, and died there March 12, 1712/3. He married at Warwick on January 29, 1688/9, Mary²
 Fones, daughter of John¹ and Margaret (____)
 Fones of Kingstown, Rhode Island Colony.

In 1703 and 1704 his house was the recruiting station of the Warwick militia, in which he held the rank of Captain.

It is thought that James 3 Greene and his wife had at least three children, but nothing is known of any of them except the one who was evidently the youngest, born less than a year before James 3 died.

Child of James 3 and Mary 2 (Fones) Greene:

- 1. Samuel⁴, b. Warwick June 8, 1711, d. at Newport, Rhode Island, Feb. 18, 1788; m. (1) Mary³ Whitford, dau. of Nicholas² and Mary Whitford (See WHITFORD) and (2) Eliza (Marshall) Stanbrough, dau. of John Marshall and widow of Fleet Stanbrough
- 1. Samuel⁴ Greene, (James³, James², John¹)
 was born at Warwick, Rhode Island Colony, June 8,
 1711, and died at Newport, Rhode Island, February
 18, 1788.

He married (1) Mary Whitford, born June 1, 1721, at East Greenwich. She died May 22, 1745 at Newport. She was the daughter of Nicholas and Mary Whitford. He married (2) Eliza

(Marshall) Stanbrough, daughter of John Marshall and widow of Fleet Stanbrough.

On February 14, 1776, the Town Council of Newport appointed Samuel Greene as Guardian to Daniel Shrieve, his son-in-law, husband of Mary (Greene) Shrieve. The reason for this action was that Daniel 4 Shrieve had begun drinking to excess and it was feared that he would "spend all his estate". On March 7, 1766, Samuel4 Greene as Guardian requested permission of the Council to sell a piece of Daniel Shrieve's land in order to pay his (Shrieve's) debts and ye remainder to support his family". Permission was granted to sell the land. On May 5, 1776, however, Samuel Greene once more appears before the Council and informed them that "said Daniel has since he had been appointed his guardian has behaved himself in an orderly manner and prayed ye Council to allow him to have use of his estate as he had before said guardianship was granted .. "

Samuel 4 Greene was a housewright.

Children of Samuel⁴ and (1) Mary³ (Whit-ford) Greene:

- 1. John⁵
- 2. James⁵
- 3. Samuel⁵
- 4. Mary⁵, b. Nov. 16, 1740; m. Oct. 1, 1784 in Newport Daniel⁴ Shrieve (Daniel³, John², Thomas¹) (See SHRIEVE)
- 5. Catherine
- 6. Deliverance
- 7. Ruth

Children of Samuel⁴ and (2) Eliza (Marshall) (Stanbrough) Greene:

- 8. Fleet
- 9. Fones
- 10. Sarah
- ll. Elizabeth

See Winthrop's Journal, R.I.C.R. Vol. I, History of Warwick, O.P. Fuller, Providence 1875, State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Vol. I, Field, Arnold's Kent County, Vol. I

HAVENS

William Havens is said to have been born at Abersystirth, County Cardigan, Wales. He was in Pocasset (later Portsmouth) on the Island of Aquidneck in Narragansett Bay, before April 3, 1639, when he was admitted a Freeman of the Island of Aquidneck. He died in Portsmouth, R. I. Colony before Sept. 25, 1683, when his will was proved. His wife's name was Dionis, or Dennis. It is believed that William Havens and his wife brought three children with them when they emigrated, and ten more were born in New England.

The name is also given as Hauens, Heavens, and Havenz.

William Havens was one of the signers of the Portsmouth Compact, April 30, 1639, acknowledging themselves legal subjects of Charles I and in his name binding themselves into a "civil body politicke, unto his laws according to matters of justice." This is the group that remained in Portsmouth with William Hutchinson as their "ruler or judge", while others of their fellow townsmen went on and founded the town of Newport, in another part of the island.

On May 23, 1650 William Havens and five others were appointed to make and mend all arms presented by inhabitants of any of the towns for the use of the militia.

His name is on the 1655 "Roule" of Freemen of Portsmouth.

On December 2, 1662 he leased for 7 years to his son John his dwelling house, with all lands belonging thereto at five pounds yearly, payable March 20, in wheat, pease, Indian corn, or oats.

He made his will on March 30, 1680. It was proved Sept. 25, 1683.

His widow, Dennis, was Executrix. He left her

all his moveables, dwelling house, lands, orchard, etc. To each of his 13 children, 1 shilling each, to be paid within 12 months if demanded or when the younger ones reached "full age".

Children of William and Dennis or Dionis (____)
Havens:

- 1. John², d. Shrewsbury, N. J. 1687; m. (1)
 Ann ____, (2) Anna ?Stonnard? in father's will
- 2. Sarah², m. John Tyler in father's will
- 3. Thomas², d. 1704, Freeman Kingstown 1671 in will
- 4. Robert², d. 1712, m. Elizabeth in will
- 5. George², m. 1674 Eleanor Thurston in will
- 6. Mary², m. Thomas² Cook(e) of Portsmouth in will
- 7. Ruth², m. ___Card in will
- 8. Dinah², unmarried 1680 in will
- 9. Elizabeth², unmarried 1680 in will
- 10. William², in will
- 11. Martha², unmarried 1680 in will
- 12. Rebecca², unmarried 1680 in will
- 13. Margaret², unmarried 1680 in will
- 1. John² Havens (William¹)
 died Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey, between March 14, 1686/7 date his will was made, and Nov. 22, 1687, when it was proved. He

married (1) Ann ____, and (2) Anna ?Stonnard?

On June 8, 1658, John² Havens was made a freeman of Portsmouth, R.I.C. On Dec. 2, 1662, his father, William¹ Havens leased to John² his dwelling house and lands at a rental of 5 pounds a year, for a period of 7 years. However, less than five years later, April 18, 1667, John² Havens sold his land in Portsmouth to Gideon Freeborn and removed to New Jersey, where he settled at Manasquan in 1668 (Shrewsbury, Monmouth County). His name appears on the Oath of Allegiance of New Jersey inhabitants of Navesink (Monmouth County) on Feb. 27, 1667/8.

He made his will March 14, 1686/7 and died before Sept. 9 of that year, when his will was proved. His son William and son-in-law, Thomas Wainwright, were named Executors. He mentions his sons William, John, Nicholas and Daniel, and sons-in-law George Axtin (Axtone) and Thomas Wainwright.

Children of John² and Ann (____) Havens:

- 1. William³
- 2. John³
- 3. Nicholas³
- 4. Daniel³
- 5. Jane³, d. 1739; m. at Portsmouth Aug. 1686 John² Sheriff (Shrieve). He was b. 1649, d. Oct. 1739 (See SHERIFF or SHRIEVE). She is not mentioned in her father's will, from which it is assumed that she predeceased him
- 6. Alice³, m. Thomas Wainwright
- 7. ?Hannah?3, m. George Axtone or Axtin

See Austin, Brigham's <u>Early Records of Portsmouth</u>, <u>Ellis</u>, <u>History of Monmouth County</u>; R.I.C.R. Vols. I, II, Havens Family in N. J.

HAZARD

Thomas Hazard was born probably in England, County Nottingham, or in Wales, in 1610, according to testimony he gave on Oct. 16, 1674, regarding the cornmill at Pawtuxet, stating his age to be 64.

His name is spelled variously Hasard, Hasard, Hasart, Hasart, Hazzard, and Hazard.

The year of his arrival from England is not known, but it was by 1636, for his name is in the records of the First Church of Boston, p. 350, "Thomas Hasard, Ship-Carpenter. The 22th (two and twentieth) of ye 3d moneth (i.e. May) 1636.

Three days later, May 25, 1636, "Thomas Hassard" is recorded, 22nd on the list, as a freeman of Boston (Massachusetts Bay Records Vol. I, p. 372). These two events are not unrelated, since in 1631 the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony resolved "that no man shall be admitted to the freedom of this body politic but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of the same".

His first wife was Martha, last name unknown. Their third child, Hannah, was baptized in the First Church Sept. 10, 1637, when John Cotton was pastor. (See Boston Record Commissioner's Report Vol. II.5)

This was two months before the famous Antinomian controversy, Nov. 1637, in which the Bay Colony Court tried Anne Hutchinson for leading Antinomianism and criticizing the official orthodoxy of the Bay Colony. Anne Hutchinson was sentenced to be banished, as were William Coddington, Dr. John Clarke, and others of her followers. Others were disenfranchised and fined. Sometime later 72 more were disarmed. (Chas. Francis Adams "Three Episodes").

With the aid of Roger Williams already at Providence, Anne Hutchinson, William Coddington, John Clarke, and others settled in Pocasset (later Portsmouth) on the northern part of Aquidneck Island in

Narragansett Bay.

Thomas Hazard was evidently among this group, for at a meeting of some of the founders of Pocasset on August 28, 1639, he was one of eight signers of a document agreeing to "propagate a Plantation in the midst of the island or elsewhere". William Coddington was appointed Judge; Nicholas Easton, John Coggeshall, and William Brenton, Elders (R.I.C.R. I 87)

Eighteen days later the new settlement was ordered to be called Newport.

On June 4, 1639, "Mr. John Clarke, Mr. Jeffreys, Tho. Hasard and Wm. Dyer" were appointed to survey and apportion the meadows within the circuit of Newport at 4 pence an acre. Each inhabitant was given a home lot of 4 acres; Coddington as Judge received 6.

On Sept. 2, 1639 "Thomas Hazard & Mr. Jeoffreys are embraced as freemen of this Body" (freemen of Newport). Thomas Hazard is listed also in the 1655 census (R.I.C.R. p. 300 ff.) His name is found in records as a member of the General Court of Elections, on a deed to Thomas 1 Sheriff, in testimony in a controversy over the cornmill in Warwick, on legal documents, as juryman, etc. A document dated Jan. 30, 1658 shows that Thomas Hazard of Portsmouth on "Rhoad Island" hath by these presents given and bequeathed in dowrie with his daughter Hannah Hazard unto Stephen wilcoke of Portsmouth" 34 acres of Thomas Hazard's farm in Portsmouth adjoining the "wading or mill river". The document contains a provision that Thomas "Hassard", his heires, Executors or administrators" are to have "free and quiet liberty of A highway for the pasedg of thm scelves ther Catell or Cartes therough the Aforesayd Stephen from his house to the Comon and highway" Stephen "wilcoke" and his heirs, etc. were to have a like "prelidge" and use a highway through Thomas Hazard's land to the "Sea and waterside" and to the spring water near Stephen's house but on Thomas Hazard's land.

This document was signed with Thomas Hazard's mark of TH. No other records have been found that show how much land he actually owned and whether he gave any of it to his other children.

In a will made in 1669, Thomas Hazard mentions his wife Martha and his children in the following order: Elizabeth, wife of George Lawton, Hannah, wife of Stephen Wilcox, Martha, wife of Ichabod Potter, son Robert, Grandson Thomas. His last will was made on Nov. 13, 1676, and not proved until after 1680. His daughter Elizabeth is not mentioned in this will--she probably died before 1680. His first wife Martha died between the date of the 1669 will and the date of his marriage with Martha, widow of Thomas Sheriff, recorded May 29, 1675.

Children of Thomas and Martha () Hazard:

- 1. Robert², b. England 1635, d. 1710; m. Mary² Brownell 1658/9. She was daughter of Thomas¹ and Ann (Bourne) Brownell. She was b. Oct. 1638 in Mass., d. Jan. 28, 1739, South Kingston, R. I. (See BROWNELL)
- 2. Elizabeth², m. George Lawton
- 3. Hannah², bpt. Boston Sept. 10, 1637; m. 1658 Stephen² Wilcox, b. about 1633, d. about 1690 (Edward¹) (See WILCOX)
- 4. Martha², m. (1) Ichabod Potter, son of Nathaniel and Dorothy Potter, and (2) Benjamin Mowry, son of Roger and Mary Mowry
- 1. Robert² Hazard, (Thomas¹)
 was born in England in 1635, died in 1710 in
 South Kingstown, R.I.C., and was buried at
 Portsmouth, R. I. He married 1658/9 Mary²
 Brownell, b. 1638 in Massachusetts Colony, d.
 Jan. 28, 1739 in South Kingstown, R.I.C., dau.
 of Thomas¹ and Ann (Bourne) Brownell (See

BROWNELL)

Of Mary (Brownell) Hazard, the Boston Gazette of Feb. 12, 1739, wrote:

"Newport, Feb. 9. Mrs. Mary Hazard, widow of Mr. Robert Hazard of South Kingstown and grandmother of the deceased George Hazard, Esq., late Deputy Governor of Rhode Island departed this life the 28th day of January last in the Hundredth year of her age, who was decently interred the Wednesday following. She had 500 children, grand children and great grand children, and left behind her now living two hundred and five of the aforesaid number. She was accounted a very useful Gentlewoman both to the Poor and Rich on many accounts and particularly amongst Sick Persons for her Skill & Judgment, which she did gratis".

She left a will, but her estate was settled by mutual agreement of the various heirs. phen Hull of South Kingstown in the County of Kings &c of Lawfull Age Testifyeth & Sayeth that some time in January or February last Past he the Deponant being at the House of Robert Hazard (son of Robert Hazard) in South Kingstown & there being several People gathered together it being soon after the Death of Mrs. Mary Hazard late of Sd South Kingstown Widow & they were about dividing the Estate that did belong to the sd Mary Hazard dec. the Persons concerned in the Division were these after names Thomas Hazard George Hazard Sarah Watson Stephen Hazard & Stephen Champlin all of South Kingstown Jeremiah Hazard Martha Wilcox and Jeffery Hazard all of North Kingstown & Stephen Wilcox of Charlestown & all in the county aforesd & they the above names persons then Debated whether they should Divide Sd Estate without Proving the Will of the sd Mary Hazard or not & Thomas Hazard said he was very free to do it either way & they then all agreed that sd Estate should be Divided

without Proving Sd will & they then Proceeded & did Divide Sd Estate & in Particular I saw Martha Wilcox cary away a Bedstead & a Great Chest & Sundry other Household Goods.

Kings County y^e July the 4th 1739 the above names Stephen Hull made Oath to the truth of the above written.

Before me Rouse Helme, Assistant"

On March 7, 1659/60 at a town meeting of the "ffree Inhabitants", "Roubart" Hazard and two others were chosen "Jeurey" men to attend the court at Newport on March 13th.

Robert² Hazard is of the 1655 Roule of y^e freemen of y^e Colonie of everie Towne, and from then on his name appears frequently in the records (R.I.C.R. Vol. I, Brigham's Portsmouth). He served as "Jeurey" man, commissioner, deputy, a collector of funds to send to Dr. John Clarke, the colony's agent in England, rate maker (to determine the amount of taxes to be assessed) town councilman, "Towne serjant", "Surveier of Cattell", etc.

In 1675 and 1676 the Indian King Philip was waging war against the English on the mainland of Rhode Island Colony, and refugees from the towns there were fleeing to Aquidneck Island. The government at Newport took measures. At the meeting March 13, 1675/6 it ordered that all Indians on the island were to be guarded day and night to prevent possible treachery. The Assembly instructed Providence and Warwick to make their own appointments for this duty, while they appointed five inhabitants for Newport and four for Portsmouth, Robert Hazard being one of them. On Apr. 4, 1676, the meeting re-assembled to consider the marine defences of the Colony, and ordered the commissioners to provide boats and men for Narragansett Bay. The three Portsmouth men appointed included Mr. Robert Hazard, who

was also one of two from Portsmouth empowered "to take an exact account of all the inhabitants in this Island; their own inhabitants; refugees from the mainland; negroes and Indians; with an account of provisions of corn, guns, powder, shot and lead.

It was then voted that the ammunition supply for Portsmouth was to be one barrel of powder to be in the care of Mr. Robert Hazard and 3 others. He and his colleagues, Capt. John Abro, Lieut. William Correy, and John Sanford, were also put in charge of two great guns in the yard of the now deceased former governor, William Brenton. These guns were carried to Portsmouth and put into service.

Robert² Hazard died in South Kingston in 1710 or after; he is buried at Portsmouth. He left no will.

Children of Robert² and Mary² (Brownell) Hazard: (See Austin p. 29; gives 9 children; E. E. Brownell's article, Dayton, Ohio, gives 8):

- 1. Thomas³, b. 1658, d. Nov. 1746; m. Susannah Nichols
- 2. George³, b. about 1662, d. 1743; m. Penelope Arnold
- 3. Stephen³, b. about 1665, d. Sept. 20, 1727; m. Elizabeth Helme
- 4. Martha³, b. about 1668, d. 1752; m. Thomas Wilcox
- 5. Mary³, b. about 1671, d. before May 1, 1698; m. as his first wife Edward³ Wilcox, her first cousin son of Stephen² and Hannah² (Hazard) Wilcox (See WILCOX)
- 6. Robert³, b. about 1673, d. 1718; m.

- 7. Jeremiah³, b. Mar. 26, 1675, d. Feb. 2, 1768; m. Sarah Smith
- 8. Hannah³, b. ____, d. about 1713; m. Jeffrey Champlin

See <u>Hazard</u> in Austin; Brigham's <u>Portsmouth</u>; R.I.C.R. Vol. I; pamphlet published by E. E. Brownell, Dayton, Ohio

HUBBARD (Hubbert, Highed, etc.)

Samuel Hubbard was born in 1610 at Mendelsham, Suffolk County, England. He died at Newport, Rhode Island Colony, New England, in 1689. He was the youngest of the seven children of James and Naomi (Cocke) Hubbard of Mendelsham. Naomi was the daughter of Thomas Cocke of Ipswich, Suffolk County. Thomas Hubbard's father, (Samuel Hubbard's grandfather) was burned at the stake May 26, 1555, at Harndon-on-the-Hill in England for refusing to recant his Protestantism. (See Fox's Book of Martyrs, Book III, Chapt. 14, Thomas Higbed).

Samuel Hubbard said, "I was born of good parents, my mother brought me up in the fear of the Lord, in Mendelsham catechizing me, and hearing choice ministers". He also said, "I have a testament of my grandfather Cocke's, printed in 1549, which he hid in his bedstead lest it be found and burned in Queen Mary's day." (Mary Tudor)

Samuel Hubbard arrived in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in October, 1633. (His sister, Rachel, came to New England and married John Brandish in Connecticut Colony. An older brother, Benjamin, came to New England but returned to England and died there, a clergyman. Samuel was a carpenter by trade.

Massachusetts Colony records show Samuel Hubbard was admitted Freeman on March 4, 1634-5, in Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and joined the church there. By 1635 he had moved on to Windsor, Connecticut Colony. It was here that he was married, January 4?, 1636, by Mr. Ludlow, to Tacy Cooper, daughter of the Mrs. Cooper who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, from England June 9, 1634 with her twenty-six year old daughter, Tacy (spelled also Tase and Tasy).

Samuel and Tacy Hubbard moved to Wethersfield, Connecticut Colony, soon after they were married,

then on May 10, 1639, to Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony. There he became one of the founders of the church, consisting of five men, and "my wife soon after added".

From Springfield they moved to Fairfield, Connecticut Colony, where his religious fervor created difficulties. He wrote: "God having enlightened both, but mostly my wife, into his holy ordinances of baptizing only of visible believers, and being very zealous for it, she was mostly struck at and answered two terms publicly, where I was also said to be as bad as she, sore threatened with imprisonment to Hartford jail, if not to renounce it or to remove; that scripture came unto our mouths, if they persecute you in one place, flee to another, and so we did, 2 day of October, 1648. We went for Rhode Island and arrived there the 12 day. I and my wife upon our manifestation of our faith were baptized by Brother Joseph Clarke, 3 day of November, 1648."

In October, 1652, at Newport, Samuel Hubbard writes "I and my wife had hands laid on us by brother Joseph Torrey".

In 1664 "May fowerth" the General Assembly appointed him "solissetor". On May 26, 1664, Torrey wrote to Samuel Hubbard and Robert Burdick and his wife, Ruth (Hubbard) Burdick, Samuel's daughter and son-in-law, at Misquamicut (Westerly). The Burdick's were living at Misquamicut by then and evidently Samuel Hubbard was visiting them. Torrey wrote: "Dear and much respected brother Hubbard and brother Robert (Burdick) and sister Ruth² (Hubbard Burdick); though your condition be at present a lonesome condition with respect to that fellowship and communion that sometimes you have enjoyed, yet I hope you are under such fruitful seasons with respect to the drops of heaven, that your actions that you are necessitated to be laboring about will put you in mind of that building that shall never decay. The objects your eyes behold are good; it is the springtime, the earth is putting forth its strength, the trees blossom and bud and that which hath long been kept down by the

winter cold doth now receive life and vigour; a new form from the shinings of the sun. I hope it is so with your hearts. I rest and remain yours in any service of love in the best relation. Joseph Torrey". (Austin p. 206)

Samuel Hubbard is on the Roule of 1655 as a Freeman of Newport, 42nd on the list. (R.I.C.R. Vol. I, p. 301, and Vol. II, p. 309)

On March 10th, 1665, he wrote in his diary:
"My wife took up keeping of the Lord's Holy Seventh
Day Sabbath" and in April, 1665, "I took it up".
Later, his daughter, Bethiah, and his son, Joseph²
Clarke Hubbard, in Feb. 1666 started observing the
Seventh Day Sabbath.

In a letter to a cousin in London he wrote in July, 1668: "Through God's great mercy, the Lord have given me in this wilderness, a good, diligent, careful, painful and very loving wife; we, through mercy, live comfortably, praised be God, as coheirs together of one mind in the Lord, travelling through this wilderness to our heavenly star, knowing we are pilgrims as our fathers were, and good portion being content therewith. A good house, as with us judged, twenty-five acres of ground fenced, and four cows which give, one heifer and three calves, and a very good mare, a trade, a carpenter, and health to follow it, and my wife very diligent and painful, praised be God."

A letter from Samuel Hubbard written December 16, 1671, to his children in Westerly speaks of the differences between those who chose to observe the "Seventh Day Sabbath" and the other members of the Newport Baptist Church. He held views in favor of the Seventh Day observances and was one participating in the discussion. He wrote: "It was a tumult. J. Torrey stopped them at last." (Austin, p. 99)

A week later: "We entered into a church covenant the 23d day Dec. 1671 viz.: "W-m Hiscox, Stephen Mumford, Samuel Hubbard, Roger Baster, sister

Hubbard, sister Mumford, sister Rachel Langworthy (Rachel² Hubbard). Mr. Hiscox became pastor of this church thus formed. It was known as the Third Church at Newport. This was the first Seventh Day Baptist Church in America.

During the Indian troubles known as King Philip's War, Samuel Hubbard wrote a letter dated Nov. 29, 1676, from Newport to Dr. Edward Spennett of London, in which he says: "In the beginning of these troubles of the wars Lieut. Joseph Torrey. elder of Mr. Clarke's church, having but one daughter, living at Squamicut (Misquamicut) and his wife being there, he said unto me-come let us send a boat to Squamicut, my all is there and part of yours. We sent a boat so as his wife, his daughter and his sonin-law and all their children (one had eight, the other three) with an apprentice boy all came, and brother John Crandall and his family, with as many others as could possibly come." Hubbard alludes to the death of J. Torrey as having occurred this year, 1676.

Samuel Hubbard died at Newport in 1689 at the age of 79. He had been a "convert" 63 years, "an independent joined to a church" 55 years, a "baptist" 41 years, and a "sabbath keeper" 24 years (Narragansett Historical Register 5.289 ff)

Children of Samuel and Tacy (Cooper) Hubbard:

- 1. Naomi², b. Wethersfield, Conn. Colony, Nov. 18, 1636 or 1637, d. same day
- 2. Naomi², b. Springfield, Mass. Bay Col., Oct. 19, 1638, d. May 5, 1643
- 3. Ruth², "y^e daughter of Samuell Hubbert, borne y^e tenth day of y^e seventh month (Sept.) 1640." This is the first birth on record of Springfield. (See p. 82 Records of Springfield, Mass. by Charles H. S. Davis of Springfield.) She joined Mr. Clarke's church in 1652 at 12 years

- of age. She died between May 17, 1691 and Mar. 8, 1691/2. m. Robert Burdick, d. Westerly, 1692. (See BURDICK)
- 4. Rachel², b. Springfield, Mar. 7, 1642-3, (Ibid. p. 83) m. at Newport Nov. 3, 1658, Andrew Langworthy.
- 5. "a sone", b. and d. Springfield Mar. 25, 1645.
- 6. Bethiah², b. Springfield, Dec. 29, 1646, d. April 17, 1707; m. as his first wife, Nov. 16, 1664, Joseph² Clarke, b. Apr. 2, 1643, d. Jan. 11, 1729?, son of Joseph¹ and Clarke. He m. (2) Hannah Peckham. (See CLARKE)
- 7. Samuel², b. Newport, Nov. 30, 1649, d. unmarried Jan. 20, 1670?

HUNGERFORD

Thomas Hungerford, a mariner, was born in England, and died before July 6, 1663. His first wife was named Sarah which is all that is known of her. He married as his second wife about 1658 Hannah Willey (also written Willis and Wyllis). She was born March 2, 1641/2 in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and baptised at the First Church on March 6 of that year. She married (2) Peter Blackfield (or Blackford) and (3) Samuel Spencer. She died about 1681, probably at Haddam or East Haddam, Connecticut Colony.

Thomas Hungerford in 1639 owned land with a house in Hartford, Connecticut Colony. He removed to what is now New London and was made Constable there in 1652. When he died before July 6, 1663, his wife, Hannah, was about twenty-one years of age.

The Hartford County, Connecticut, County Court and Probate Records, Book 3, p. 6, state that on July 9, 1663 "the inventory of Thos. Hungerford of New London was exhibited into court and Isaac Willey and Peter Blackford are appointed by this court to husband the state (estate?) and pay debts that appear to be due from the state, and take care of the children, until the Court see cause to come to a distribution of the state."

Ibid. p. 15 on May 10, 1664: "This Court accepts the amount of the payment of debts to the creditors of Thomas Hungerford, and do order that the estate be thus divided:

To the relict the whole estate, she paying these portions, viz. To Thomas Hungerford 7 pounds; to Sarah Hungerford 4 pounds, and to Hannah Hungerford 4 pounds - the son to be paid at 21, and the daughters at 18."

Thomas² at this time was 15 years old, Sarah² was 9, and Hannah² was 4.

- Children of Thomas Hungerford and (1) Sarah (____) Hungerford:
 - 1. Thomas², b. about 1648, No. 140 on the Enrollment List, a list of names of English volunteers in the Narragansett or King Philip's War.
 - 2. Sarah², b. about 1654

Children of Thomas and (2) Hannah (Willey) Hungerford:

3. Hannah², b. New London May 1, 1659; m. William Ross. (See ROSS.)

Bodge, p. 444 Narragansett Historical Register Savage 2:498 This is a chapter of Lamentations referred to in the Foreword. Although Charlotte Hyde, wife of James 5 Peckham, was my mother's paternal grandmother, I know very little about this family. This is the more surprising because the descendants of Charlotte Hyde thought that they were the rightful heirs of an estate of great value, which, was eventually disposed of in the Chancellor's Court (Chancery) by forfeiture to the Crown.

I think that the lineage of this family is probably extant and in possession of some branch of the Hyde family. By consulting my brother, John Earle Bentley, and my cousins, Captain Clarence E. Peckham, Dun's Corners, Westerly, Rhode Island, and Kenneth Gould of Ft. Pierce, Florida, I have with my own recollections of family talk assembled the story which follows.

My mother told Earle that the knowledge of the estate came from Charlotte Hyde who lived with her family for a short time. This is probably true because James Peckham died in 1846 and his wife Charlotte in 1849. During this interval of three years Charlotte Hyde Peckham probably lived in Westerly with her son, Charles D. Peckham and wife, Mary Ann Saunders (Saunders) Peckham. The older children of this couple, Orrin and Stephen C., were born before their grandmother died and the other three younger children during the next seven years.

Just when the investigation of the claim was made I am not sure, but I think it was during my grandfather's lifetime or shortly after he died: that is, between 1860 and 1880. Kenneth Gould says that the eatate consisted of wharves and vessels engaged in trade from some English port. My mother estimated the value of her portion would be \$5,000.00. The essential linkage between the American Hydes and the English was in the possession of a member of the family who was lost at sea. My

childish recollection of family gossip is that the Hydes could not trace their ancestry beyond Newport. Judge Francis 7 Peckham, my brother states, came from California to advise in the matter. He told his cousins and relatives that it would cost more to prosecute the claim than they could hope to recover. The pot of gold at the rainbow's end was never recovered and so the full story of this family legend was lost.

I find that Judge Frank Peckham did return to Rhode Island for a visit in 1860, according to a supplement to the Peckham Genealogy written by Byron A. Peckham of San Matko, California. My Aunt Louise Peckham, wife of Stephen, of Westerly, told me once that Frank Peckham had visited her home for a day so that he could look over the old home place. Since she was married in 1878 I conclude that this was another visit by Judge Peckham, who was of course, her husband's first cousin. He must have had his photograph taken on this last visit because I have a picture of him in our family album. The photographer was Schofield of Westerly.

Too bad he did not make arrangements to have a lettered headstone placed at his father's grave to match that of his mother, Martha Adams Peckham. I note an error in Byron Peckham's supplement referred to above which says that Robert Peckham, father of Frank 7, was buried in Sam Peckham's burial ground. Robert Burdick Peckham is buried in the James Peckham cemetary which was jointly owned by him and his brother.

A memorandum in my mother's Bible says that William Hyde and wife Mary Stewart were the parents of Charlotte Hyde. Whether Charlotte had brothers or sisters is unknown to me.

Charlotte Hyde, b. May 28, 1780, m. James Peckham about 1800(?); d. Feb. 5, 1849. She is buried with her husband in the James Peckham cemetary.

At least seven of their children and descendants would have been interested in the legendary Hyde fortune. This would include the Palmer, Cordner, Burdick and other families. I might add that my cousin Clarence Peckham says that "Len" Hiscox of Westerly addressed the lawyer advising the group by saying "Goodbye, old Hyde and skins". Since Mr. Hiscox, now deceased, was born in 1886 this was evidently some childish remark overheard and remembered by some one of the Peckham family. This would seem to indicate that the Hyde estate matter was being pursued up to and including my parent's time (Emma7 Frances Peckham).

Recently an examination of the U.S. Census records of 1790 and 1800 discloses that a William Hyde and family of sons and daughters were at that time living in Lebanon, Connecticut. A Stewart family was living not very far away in Valuntown. Both communities are in the southeastern quarter of Connecticut and not far from Westerly and Charlestown.

Perhaps some of my many cousins will lay aside Erle Stanley Gardner and follow these clues to this genealogy and mystery.

KEENEY

William Keeney was born in England about 1601 and died at Niantic, New London, Connecticut Colony, in New England in 1675. His wife whom he married in England about 1607 was named Agnes.

The Keeneys probably arrived in New England in 1646. Mrs. Keeney was admitted to the First Church of Christ in Boston and two of her children were baptized on May 31, 1646, by John Cotton, Pastor. She was "dismissed to the Pequot (New London) church" July 10, 1653.

William Keeney, Ralph Parker, and others, "from Gloucester" were listed as receiving grants of land in Pequot in 1651. A memo of July 1651 of "the names of all y wrought at the Mill Dam" at New London named Keeney and Parker on a list of forty-two. Both seem to have been shipwrights. Ralph Parker, twenty years younger than Keeney, was also a "master" of a sailing vessel, and all were merchants. They also had farms at Niantic.

The earliest church records of New London show the list of inhabitants who had been members before 1666. Mr. Ralph Parker and wife (Susannah² Keeney) and Goodwife Keeney are on the list. William¹ Keeney was not in the church records, neither in Boston nor in New London.

On May 20, 1658, William Keeney was made a freeman of Connecticutt Colony.

Between 1660 and 1664 Mould and Cort constructed the "barques" "Speedwell" for Thomas Beeby and the "Hopewell" for William Keeney. (Mary² Keeney married Samuel Beeby Jr.) Keeney sold his "barque" about 1662. In 1665 Hugh Mould built the "Endeavour" for William Keeney.

Children of William and Agnes (____) Keeney:

1. Susannah², b. England about 1628; m.

- Ralphl Parker, as his second wife.
- 2. Mary², b. probably in England, Nov. or Dec., 1638; baptized First Church of Boston, Mass. Bay Colony, New England, May 31, 1646, aged "seven year and a half"; m. Samuel Beeby, Jr.
- 3. John², b. probably in England, 1642, baptized First Church of Boston, May 31, 1646, aged three years ten months, d. Niantic, Connecticutt Colony, Feb. 3, 1715/6.

Pope's Pioneers, p. 265 under Keayne Frances M. Caulkins, History of New London, 1852 One Branch of the Miner and Allied Families of Connecticutt and Long Island, Lillian Lounsberry (Miner) Selleck (1928)

MACCOONE

Very little is known of this John Maccoone. The chart in Austin's Dictionary on p. 126 states that according to one Account John Maccoone came from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Austin does not give the source.

There was a John Maccoone in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, among whose children were a John and a Daniel, contemporaries of the John and Daniel of Rhode Island. The John Maccoone of Cambridge is recorded as still living there in 1676.

The earliest record of John Maccoone in Westerly, Rhode Island, is his name "John Markoone" on "A List of the ffree Inhabitants of the Towne of Westerle May 18th, 1669". This list gives the names of the twenty-four male inhabitants of Westerly who were freemen of the town on that date.

On May 16, 1671 "His Majesties (sic) Court of Justices" sat at Westerly. The constable of Westerly, James Badcock (Babcock), was ordered to "warne" the inhabitants to appear at the house of Tobias Saunders in Westerly at eight the next morning. Babcock refused and another inhabitant was ordered to carry out the instructions. When the inhabitants had assembled the Royal Charter and other documents were read. Some persons representing Connecticut Colony caused a disturbance and were properly reprimanded and warned against further attempts at exercising authority in Westerly which Connecticut claimed (that portion east and south of Pawcatuck where Saunders lived).

A petition from Westerly asked the Court to have the town's male inhabitants called to see "how they stand as to their fidelity to His Majesty's Government and to the colony". Twenty-two of twenty-six who were called promised fidelity. Of these twenty-two "John Makoone" was fourteenth.

In 1679 Charles II was having difficulties at home because of his partiality to his Catholic

adherents. The colonists in Rhode Island were called upon to swear allegiance to the king and also that the pope in any manner has no power to depose him nor to dispose of his dominions and so on. At Westerly the court was held on September 17, 1679, and thirty-three male inhabitants swore allegiance to the king. John "Macoone" was sixth on the list. Westerly appointed him a Juryman in 1681 which appears to be the last record of him.

In his will, dated December 15, 1732, John Maccoone names his wife, Ann, eldest son, John, and other children, Daniel, Rachel, Mary, Abigail, William, and Joseph. Austin also lists Isabel.

Children of John and Ann (____) Maccoone:

- 1. John², d. 1733
- 2. <u>Isabel</u>², d. 1753; m. at Westerly, Oct. 2, 1691, Edward Bliven. (See BLIVEN)
- Daniel², d. 1746; m. June 19, 1705, Sarah (Place) Cooke
- 4. Rachel², m. April 17, 1721, James Hall
- 5. Mary², m. ___ Larkin
- 6. Abigail², m. ____ Brown
- 7. William²
- 8. Joseph²

Potter's Narragansett, p. 218; R.I.C.R. Vols. II and III; Austin p. 126

MAXSON

The date of arrival in New England of Richard Maxon is not known but he is recorded in Boston in the autumn of 1634 when he was received, as a member, into the First Church there on October 2, and was at that time "servant to our brother, James Everill" who had become a church member in the previous July.

Maxon, according to authorities on surnames, derives from Maggson or Magson by which Richard is also recorded. Magson is recorded in 1379 in Yorkshire, England, as being "the son of Magg" from Magg, the nickname for Margaret. After the Norman conquest when surnames became imperative, Maggson and Magson were so used eventually being spelled Maxon and Maxson.

Family tradition says that the first name of the wife of Richard Maxon was Rebecca and that she was also admitted to the Boston Church. The church records however do not record her membership. Nor do the marriage and baptismal records contain any one by the name of Maxon in any spelling.

As 'servant to our brother, James Everill' who was a shoemaker, Richard Maxon was not eligible to become a freeman of Boston nor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony nor to own any land there until his term of service had expired, which may have been just prior to the date he is recorded at Pocasset, later Portsmouth, on the Island of Aquidneck in Narragansett Bay, the new English colony established in March 1637-8 by refugees from the Boston First Church.

On February 7, 1638-9 appeared before the "Judge and Elders":

Richard Maxon, Blacksmith, upon complaints made against him, was accordingly detected for his oppression in the way of trade, who being convinced thereof, promised amendment and satisfaction. (R.I.C.R. I:66 Portsmouth)

In April 1639, several of the inhabitants of Pocasset preferred to establish themselves on another part of the Island and went farther south to found Newport as they named it in May, 1639. (Ibid. p. 28)

Richard Maxon and twenty-eight others decided to remain in Pocasset where, on April 30th, 1639, all signed the following:

We, whose names are under written doe acknowledge ourselves the loyall subjects of his Majestie King Charles ((Charles I)) and in his name doe hereby bind ourzelves into a civill body politicke, unto his lawes according to matters of justice. (Ibid p. 70)

Maxon's name appears as "Richard Maggson". He was fifth to sign.

On July 1, 1639, the inhabitants of Pocasset agreed to "call this town Portsmouth".

The government at Newport, on October 1, 1639, compiled a list of inhabitants of the Island of Aquidneck, called:

A Catalogue of such persons who, by the Generall consent of the Company were admitted to be Inhabytants of the Island now called Aqueedneck, having submitted themselves to the Government that is or shall be established according to the word of God there." (Ibid pp. 90, 91)

This "Catalogue" includes inhabitants of both Portsmouth and Newport. Richard Maxon's name is twelfth on this list.

The Maxon Chart in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, page 342, shows that on March 6, 1639/40 thirty-six acres of land in Portsmouth were granted Richard Maxon by the town. This record does not appear in the printed "Early Records

of the Town of Portsmouth" a copy of the original first book of records of town meetings, town council records, probate records, land evidence, vital records, etc., from 1639 to 1697, edited by Clarence S. Brigham and published in 1901.

That Richard Maxon was granted land in Portsmouth, though no record has been found, is proved by subsequent records of its sale by those who purchased it.

On page 25 of the printed "Early Records" there is a partly obliterated reference to "high wayes that went...Brenttons and Richard Maxons..." which apparently refers to the high ways that went through land belonging to William Brenton and Richard Maxon. This entry is dated March 1, 1643/4.

The date on which Richard Maxon sold five acres of his land to William Baulstone of Portsmouth is not known but on June 3, 1654 it is recorded on pages 317, 318 of "Early Records" that Baulstone sold this together with other parcels of land he "purchased of Richard Magson and others which were their original town grants".

At the close of 1655 or early in 1656 a "Roule of Freemen" of the four towns, Providence, Portsmouth, Newport and Warwick was made. Richard Maxon's name does not appear on the Portsmouth list which would indicate that he had moved away or died. A John Mason is entered in the Portsmouth list. This may be a typographical error or a misreading of the original record for John Maxon, son of Richard Maxon, as nothing is known of a John Mason living in Portsmouth at that time. (R.I.C.R. 1:300)

Whether Richard Maxon died between June 3, 1654--when Baulstone sold the land he had purchased of him--and the compiling of the 1655 "Roule" is not possible to prove from records searched. He is not called "deceased" in the 1644 highway record nor in the record of the sale of his land by Baulstone in 1654. But he is called "deceased" in January 1657/8

when on the 15th of that month Richard Morris of Portsmouth signed a deed of sale to Thomas Brownell also of Portsmouth for thirty-one acres "which said percell of land was graunted by the towns-men of portsmouth....unto Richard Maxon deceast, and by the widow of the Sayd Maxon sould unto the Sayd Richard Morris". (Early Records, p. 344).

A check of the records of Baulstone and Morris revealed no item referring to further information regarding these sales, and there is no record of the date on which the Widow Maxon sold the remaining land to Richard Morris.

A family tradition from Scrap Book #969 deposited by G. H. Richardson, date unknown, with the Newport Historical Society, states on page 115 that Richard Maxon and his son Richard Maxon were attacked and killed by Indians. The place where this occurred is not given. "Mrs. Maxon" the item continues "escaped in a shallop to Aquidneck and soon after her son was born after landing in Spring of 1638 before the purchase of the Island from the Indians. He was the first white child born on the island of Rhode Island". This statement also includes the date, December 17, 1720, of the death of John Maxon Senior in 82nd year the "first white child" born on the island. Aquidneck was not called Island of Rhode Island until March 13, 1643-4.

It is possible that John² Maxon was the first white child born on Aquidneck as there are no records of births of any kind in Rhode Island for the year 1638.

This "Scrap Book" tradition is refuted by another tradition that Richard Maxon in 1642 sold his Portsmouth land and with his wife Rebecca, his son Richard² then thirteen, and his daughter Rebecca², went to Long Island with or soon after Anne Hutchinson. In 1643 at Throgs Neck (locality not given) Richard¹ and his son Richard² Maxon were killed by Indians.

No records to prove this have been found but Ann Hutchinson was killed by Indians in the autumn of 1643 while living in what is now Westchester County, New York. She did not go to Long Island.

Throgs Neck was so called from John Throgmorton or Throckmorton who settled it in 1643 but remained only a very short time and returned to Providence soon after the Indian raid. (See Appendix).

Only known child of Richard Maxon and his wife:

1. John² Maxon, born probably on Aquidneck Island in 1639, died at Westerly Dec. 17, 1720; married about 1666 Mary Mosher

John² Maxon, (Richard¹)
was born in 1639, probably on Aquidneck Island in
Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island Colony, "the first
white child born on the Island of Rhode Island". He
died December 17, 1720 at Westerly. Before or in
1666 he married Mary Mosher. She was born about
1641 and died at Westerly February 2, 1717/8. Mary
(Mosher) Moaon was perhaps sister of Hugh Mosher,
one of the purchasers of the tract of land called
Misquamicutt, which later became Westerly.

According to one legend, John² Maxon's father (Richard¹) and eldest brother were killed by Indians at Throg's Neck, N. Y. His mother and others escaped in a sail boat and landed on Aquidneck, where in the following spring, he was born, the first white child on that island, later called Rhode Island. (See scrap book #969 G. H. Richardson, pg. 115, Newport Historical Society.

John² Maxon and his wife Mary were buried in what was then the Clarke family ground. In June 1884 their remains were transferred to the old First Hopkinton Cemetery and reburied in the circle around the Ministers' Monument which had been erected and which was dedicated August 28, 1899, in honor of John² Maxon and succeeding elders and ministers of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Westerly organized

in 1708.

On June 20, 1660, a group of men "all of Nuport in Rhode-Island and others their associates" purchased of Socho (or Sosoa), and Indian Captain of Narragansett, the tract of land called "Misquamicoke" or "Misquamicutt", which became Westerly a few years later. On March 22, 1660/1, "Articles of Agreement were drawn up and signed by seventy-six men, of whom John² Maxon was twenty-ninth, the only instance of the name of John² Maxon on any of these early documents of the Westerly purchase as reprinted in Potter's Narragansett, p. 241 ff. and the Rhode Island Colonial Records.

John² Maxon is also seventh on the list of the "free Inhabitants of the Towne of Westerle" recorded on May 18, 1669, after "Misquamicutt" on May 14 was made into a town at the General Assembly and called Westerly. On the same day Joseph² Clarke was appointed first Town Clerk of Westerly. Clarke was a son of Joseph¹ Clarke and nephew of Dr. John Clarke, both of Newport (See Clarke Genealogy, this MSS). The new town clerk recorded "A True list of the shares of lands of Misquamacuck with the names of the persons concerned therein entered per me, Joseph Clarke, Town Clerk". John² Maxon's name is thirteenth.

In 1670 Westerly appointed John² Maxon a deputy to the General Assembly. On May 17, 1671 John² Maxon and the other inhabitants of Westerly took the Oath of Allegiance to King and Colony. The town on Oct. 24, 1677 excused John² Maxon from jury duty because of the illness of both his wife and mother-in-law. Records show him performing various civic duties-serving on the Grand Jury, again as deputy to the General Assembly, as Overseer of the Poor, Collecting the tax levied to raise money for the support of the war with France, serving on committees, etc.

John² Maxon was a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church and on September 20, 1708, "Our beloved brother John Maxon, Sr., was ordained to the office

of an elder to the congregation in and about Westerly".

He died Dec. 17, 1720, having made his will on Jan. 22, 1715/6. It was probated Feb. 16, 1720/1. He had named his three sons, John³, Joseph³, and Jonathan³, executors. The legacies were 40 pounds and two cows, with keep of same, to his wife, together with the house "we now live in to be her abode for life". His son John³ was left "5 pounds, an iron kettle and great bible which was my father's." To son Joseph³, husbandry tools, riding more and 5 pounds; Jonathan³ received 20 shillings. His daughter Hannah³ Maxon received a feather bed, while his daughter, now Mary Lewis, received 12 pounds. He left various sums of money to his grand-children, including those of his deceased daughter, Dorothy Clarke.

As Elder of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Westerly he requested assistance in 1710 and the church organization invited his son John³ Maxon and other members of the church to assist him in his public ministrations. On Aug. 21, 1712, Joseph³ Clarke, ordained an elder, was appointed his colleague, while his son John³ Maxon was on the same day ordained a Deacon. In July 1719, because of Joseph³ Clarke's death, John³ Maxon was ordained an elder.

Children of John² and Mary (Mosher) Maxon:

- 1. John³, b. 1666/7 or -8, d. Jul. 1747, Westerly; m. Judith³ Clarke, dau. Joseph² and Bethiah (Hubbard) Clarke
- 2. Dorothy³, b. ___, d. before Jan. 1715/6, date of John²'s will. m. ___ Clarke
- 3. Joseph³, b. 1672 in Westerly, d. Sept. 1750; m. Tacy² Burdick about 1691
- 4. Mary³, b.____, d.____; m.___ Lewis

- 5. Jonathan³, b. 1680, Westerly, R. I., d. Nov. 20, 1732, Westerly; m. Content³
 Rogers May 1, 1707
- 6. Hannah³, b. ____, d. ____; mar. Hubbard²
 Burdick
- Jonathan³ Maxon (John², Richard¹)
 was born 1680 in Westerly, died Nov. 20, 1732 at
 Westerly. He married May 1, 1707, Content³
 Rogers, dau. Jonathan², Jr. and Naomi (Burdick)
 Rogers. She was b. 1688 at New London, Conn.,
 d. 1778 aged 89 years. Dec. 4, 1739 she married
 Richard Drake, and June 24, 1756 she married
 Timothy³ Peckham, Thomas Clarke, Elder officiating. Her Maxon children signed an agreement to
 pay their honored and loving mother a certain
 sum (annually?) as long as she remained a widow.

On June 25, 1707, the month after Jonathan³ and his wife were married, his father John² Maxon deeded Jonathan 22 acres of land in Westerly, but in the will he made in 1715/6, John² Maxon left Jonathan³ only 20 shillings, the smallest of the legacies to his children.

Children of Jonathan³ and Content (Rogers) Maxon:

- 1. Jonathan⁴, b. Jan. 17, 1708
- 2. Content⁴, b. Jan. 28, 1710
- 3. John⁴, b. Mar. 2, 1714 in Westerly, d. Mar. 2, 1778 at Newport; m. (1)
 Tacy Rogers (See ROGERS) and (2) Ann
 (___) McCarty
- 4. Naomi⁴, b. May 6, 1716
- 5. Samuel⁴, b. Jul. 20, 1718
- 6. Caleb , b. Nov. 1, 1721

7. Mary⁴, b. Nov. 20, 1723

3. John Maxson (Jonathan John Richard)
was born Mar. 2, 1714 in Westerly and died Mar.
2, 1778 at Newport. He married (1) Tacy
Rogers at New London, Conn. She was born at New London, d. Newport, R. I. May 19, 1753. She was the dau. of Jonathan and Judith (____) Rogers of New London. (See ROGERS). (2) Ann
McCarty, Oct. 31, 1756, widow of John McCarty of Westerly, b. 1713, d. Jan. 23, 1771 in Newport.

John Maxon was the 4th pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church at Newport. He was elected Elder in 1743, but declined the office. In 1750 he was ordained Deacon, with authority to baptize. On Nov. 24, 1754 "Elder John Maxson" was ordained, and remained pastor of the Newport Sabbatarian Church (Seventh Day) until his death Mar. 2, 1778.

Children of John and Tacy (Rogers) Maxson:

- Jonathan⁵, b. Westerly Aug. 2⁴, 1737,
 d. Jul. 21, 1823; m. Lidia Clarke
 Nov. 15, 1759 at Newport
- 2. Esther⁵, b. June 13, 1739
- Anne⁵, b. Jan. 24, 1740/1, d. Mar.
 20, 1812 at Newport
- 4. Nathan⁵, d. young
- John⁵, b. Mar. 13, 1748, at Westerly, d. Apr. 15, 1822, Newport; m. Jul. 19, 1783, Sarah⁵ Shrieve, at Newport
- 6. Judith⁵, b. Sept. 13, 1749
- 7. Caleb⁵, b. Nov. 2, 1752
- 8. Content⁵, b. 1753, d. Jul. 28, 1818 at Newport

John Maxson (John John John John Richard) was born Mar. 13, 1748, probably at Westerly, and died Apr. 15, 1822 at Newport. He married Jul. 19, 1783 at Newport Sarah Shrieve, dau. of Daniel and Mary (Greene) Shrieve, or Sheriff, of Newport. She was born about 1767, d. after 1807 (See SHRIEVE)

John⁵Maxson was baptized into the Newport Sabbatarian Church on Sept. 5, 1770. He is recorded as a member as of August 18, 1784, and his wife Sarah as of Aug. 27, 1794.

In 1764 he became one of the first trustees of Rhode Island College at Warren, incorporated in 1764. In 1769 it removed to Providence and in 1804 was called Brown University. R. I. College was the first "college or university" established by American Baptists in the American Colonies. The "English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America" was finally chosen "partly as the abode of religious liberty and because of its intelligent, influential and relatively wealthy Baptist constituenct".

In December, 1775, John⁵ Maxson enlisted at Newport as a private in Captain James Wallace's Company, Col. Richmond's Regiment. He was placed on the Pension Roll in 1818. In March, 1848, his widow, Sarah⁵ (Shrieve) Maxson, received a pension of \$40.00 per annum as the widow of a Revolutionary War veteran. A copy of the record of John⁵ Maxson's Revolutionary War service, and a copy of the record of Sarah⁵ Maxson's widow's pensions are attached to this MS.

The children of John⁵ and Sarah⁵ (Shrieve) Maxson are all listed on a sampler made by Eliza Stanbrough⁶ Maxson, now in the possession of a sister of Mrs. Oliver Cushman of Newport, a descendent of Eliza. The dates of birth of the children are taken from this record.

Children of John⁵ and Sarah⁵ (Shrieve) Maxson:

- 1. Mary Greene⁶, b. Newport June 9, 1784, d. young
- 2. Sarah Ann⁶, b. Aug. 10, 1785, d. young
- 3. Sarah⁶, b. June 30, 1786
- 4. Catherine Green⁶, b. Mar. 11, 1788, d. Aug. 4, 1842, buried in Saunders burying ground, Bradford, R. I.; m. John Aldrich⁵ Saunders (See SAUNDERS)
- 5. Mary Greene⁶, b. Jan. 2, 1791
- 6. John Shrieve⁶, b. Apr. 23, 1792, d. Aug. 31, 1825 at Newport
- 7. Tacy Rogers⁶, b. Aug. 27, 1795
- 8. Samuel⁶, b. Apr. 17, 1798
- 9. Daniel Shrieve⁶, b. Feb. 1, 1801
- 10. William⁶, b. Mar. 24, 1803, d. May 2, 1827
- 11. Eliza Stanbrough⁶, b. June 27, 1807

R.I.C.R. Vols. I, II Maxon Chart, Austin, p. 342 f Arnold's Washington County Vol. V

MOSHER

Nothing is known of the ancestry of Mary Mosher who married about 1666 John² Maxson, son of Richard¹.

There was a Hugh Mosher born in 1632 "or thereabouts" in Portsmouth, Rhode Island Colony. A Hugh Mosher was one of the purchasers, June 29, 1660, from "Socho, an Indian Captain of Narragansett" of a tract of land called "Misquamicoke". In the deed itself the name is spelled "Moshur" and "Mosier", and the purchasers are called "all of Nuport in Rhode Island".

This Hugh Mosher, one of the purchasers of Misquamicut, or Westerly, does not seem to have lived there but was merely active in getting the plantation established and the land divided into lots. He is not on the 1669 census of Westerly Inhabitants. He may have been the elder brother of Mary Mosher who married John² Maxson. Mary was born about 1641 and Hugh about 1632 or 1633.

At Misquamicut on Sept. 15, 1661, house lots were drawn and the cast included Hugh Moshur 26. This number was in brackets because the writing was "nearly erased" and the Copyist "made the best guest I could". This probably referred to lot #26. Not all of the names of those who signed the Articles of Agreement on the Misquamicut purchase appear on the "House Lots" list. Hugh Moshur's name is 52nd but John Maxson's does not appear at all.

On Sept. 9, 1661, the land was divided into eighteen full shares which in turn were to be divided to supply the demand. Hugh Mosher had a whole share, but John Maxson is not on the list. This suggests that Hugh Mosher may have sold or given his share to Mary Mosher, his sister, who married John Maxson before or in 1666. Westerly Land Records were not searched for verification.

See R.I.C.R. Vol. I, II; Maxon Chart in Austin; Potter's Narragansett pp 251 ff.

PARKER

Ralph¹ Parker was born either in England or Wales, probably of Irish and Welsh extraction. He was born in 1620, according to testimony as to his age given in 1680.

The name of his first wife is unknown. He married as his second wife Susannah² Keeney, daughter of William¹ Keaney.

By 1646 he was in New England, either at Marblehead or Gloucester, in Essex County, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was listed as a debtor to the estate of George Pollard of Marblehead, deceased. Pollard's will was proved December 13, 1646. In 1647 at Gloucester he had land with a house.

In 1650 his name is on a list of debtors to the estate of Robert Button of Boston.

On October 24, 1651, Ralphl Parker sold his land in Gloucester. He evidentley was already in New London, Connecticutt Colony, then called Pequot, as his name is among "the names of all yt wrought at the Mill Dam" (at New London) recorded July 1651. He probably was a shipwright as well as a merchant.

Mr. Richard Blinman, an ordained Puritan Minister, arrived in New England in 1640 and was pastor at Green Harbor, later Mansfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony. After a quarrel there he went to Gloucester. Some of his parishoners are said to have gone with him. About 1650 he was asked to New London. There are no records but historians say that Ralphl Parker of Gloucester preceded him to prepare matters. Others say Blinman and Parker came together.

On the evening of August 28, 1654, "Ralpth Perker" was one of those present when the church met at "Goodman Calkins' hous".

In May 1661 he was appointed to aid in rectifying

New London bounds. The committee reported October 28.

On June 9, 1663, "Ralfe" Parker was named a debtor to the estate of David Evans of Boston.

November 21, 1664, at a Town Meeting at New London Ralph Parker and two others were appointed to make a "lyne" between New London and Saybrook to the meeting house.

"Ralpth Perker" is mentioned many times in the diary of Thomas Minor from 1654 through 1677 or 1678. Minor recorded frequent transactions of trading oats or butter to Mr. Parker for rum, cotton, malaces (molasses), and "other barbadoes goods". Ralphl Parker was owner and master of a sailing vessel. The "New London Tryall" was built in 1661 and later owned by Ralph Parker and Samuel Chester. In 1679 Parker was owner and master of the ketch, "William and Susan" which plied between New England and Barbados.

He was at Barbados during March 1678/9 and returned with cargo and passengers, departing probably on or soon after March 21 (the date of permission granted to one of the passengers, William Ross. Ross settled in Westerly, Rhode Island Colony and married Hannah² Hungerford. Their daughter, Mary² Ross, married Daniel³ Peckham).

Ralph¹ Parker is said to have died in 1683. No will nor application for letters of administration are of record at New London Probate Court. There are references to a Court Order dated November 1684 to sell realty. The only record is that Samuel Beeby, Jr. was appointed administrator "on Estate of Mr. Ralph Parker of New London June 5, 1706, with surety Sam¹¹ Rogers, son of Joseph Rogers, Deceased of sd New London. Inventory taken 17 September 1706 435 pounds 05 shillings no pence."

Distribution of what remained of the estate was made February 10, 1712/3 in equal shares to "Susanna

Fox, Mehitabell Straton, Thomas Parker, grandson, Hannah Waiett, daughter, Ralph Prentts, grandson".

Child or Ralph and (1) ____ Parker:

1. Mary², b. 1643; m. about 1663 William Condy of New London

Children of Ralph and (2) Susannah (Keaney)

(place and order of birth not known)

- 2. Jonathan², called eldest son, d. before 1706 according to Court Record 1706
- 3. Susannah², m. at New London March 27, 1666, Thomas¹ Foster, who d. 1685 (See FOSTER). She may have m. (2) John Fox, as she is called Susannah Fox in the "Distribution" of her father's estate, 1712/3.
- 4. Rebecca², d. before 1706 according to Court Record 1706; m. 1685, as his second wife, John³ Prentiss.
- 5. Mehitable², m. (1) 1677 William Pendall, and (2) Stratton.
- 6. Hannah², called "youngest daughter"; m. Richard Wyatt
- 7. Thomas²
- 8. Ralph², b. New London, August 29, 1670; d. before 1706; baptized First Church of Christ by Simon Bradstreet.

The Later History of the First Church of Christ, New London, Vol. 2, by S. Leroy Blake;
History of New London, Calkins;
New London Probate Court File #3976;
Thomas Minor's Diary, etc.

POTTER

Robert Potter, whose birthplace and date are not known, was in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, by 1634. He and his wife were members of the church there, and his daughter, Deliverance , was baptized in the Roxbury Church on May 3, 1637.

His first wife was named Isabel, surname unknown. After her death in 1643 he married his second wife, Sarah . She married again in Feb. 19, 1656/7 John Sanford.

Robert Potter's name is recorded at the Quarter Meeting at Portsmouth "ye 5th month" (July 1639 when "M" Thomas Spicer and Robert Potter ar --- chosen Surveyers for ye hie wages". He is also found as number 15 on "A Catalogue" of inhabitants admitted to Aquidneck Island by August 1, 1639. On March 16, 1640/41 his name is last on the list of the Roll of Freemen and Officers elected that day. The same day Robert Potter and three others were disfranchised and their names "cancelled out of ye roll". The reason is not given. At the General Court of Election at Newport, March 16 and 17, 1641/2 "It is ordered that Richard Carder, Randall Holden, Samson Shatton and Robert Potter are disfranchised of the Privileges and Prerogatives belonging to the Body of this State, and that their names be cancelled out of the record."

Five men, one of whom was Robert Potter, had been sent off the island, and during this meeting, when town and military officers were elected, it was ordered that if one of these five men or any of them "shall come upon the Island armed, they shall be by the Constable disarm'd and carried before the Magistrate, and there find surities for their good behaviour; and further be it established that if that course shall not regulate them or any of them then a further dew and lawful course by the Magistrates shall be taken in their Sessions; Provided, that this order hinder not the course of law already begun with j. Weeks" (i.e. John Wickes).

On Jan. 12, 1642 (1642/43?) a deed was made transferring the land now known as Warwick from Sachem Miantonomi to Randall Holden, John Greene, and others. The "others" were John Wickes, Francis Weston, Samuel Garton and Robert Potter.

In 1644, on April 10th, Robert Potter and two others were the English witnesses of the Indians' submission to "Old - England".

On May 16, 1648, Robert Potter was Deputy from Warwick at the General Court of Providence, and in 1651 and 2 was a Commissioner to the General Assembly. He was a member of the General Court of Election May 22, 1655. His name is not on the 1655 "Roule of ye Freemen of ye Colonie of everie Towne".

On May 25, 1655, the Assembly ordered that each of the four towns of the colony (Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick) should establish "Two houses for entertainment". Mr. Stukley Westcott and Mr. Robert Potter of Warwick were "nominated and apoynted to ye same employment" for that town. "It is further ordered, that each one so apoynted as premised, for ye saide imployment, shall cause to be sett out, a convenient signe at ye most perspicuous place of ye said house, thereby to give notice to strangers, that it is a house of publick entertainment; and this to be done with all convenient speede".

Child of Robert and Isabel (____) Potter:

1. Deliverance², baptized May 3, 1637, at Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony; d. before August 1665; m. at Warwick about 1658 James² Greene (John¹) (See GREENE)

Brigham's Portsmouth R.I.C.R. Vol. I Austin, p. 156, 157

James Rogers was born in England probably in 1615, and died at New London, Connecticut Colony in 1687. He married about 1639 or 1640 at Stratford, Connecticut, Elizabeth Rowland, born in England about 1620, died at New London in 1709, daughter of Samuel Roland or Rowland, who was "early in Stratford where he soon died". As Stratford was settled in 1639 he was probably among the first settlers there.

Records of Stratford before 1650 have disappeared.

According to Drake's Founders of New England "license to go beyond the seas" dated April 15, 1635, was granted to James Rogers, 20 years of age, to sail on the "Increase" of London. The "Increase" arrived in Boston the end of July, 1635.

This is very probably the James Rogers of this genealogy, who was later of New London, although another James Rogers is recorded in Newport, Rhode Island Colony, as an inhabitant there in 1639.

The James Rogers who was later of New London and who was probably the passenger of the "Increase" may have been one of the men sent to the mouth of the Connecticut River in November 1635 by John Winthrop, Jr., of Massachusetts Bay, who had been in England and returned to Boston on October 6th with his commission as Governor of the River Connecticut. These men were sent to take possession and erect buildings. They landed November 24, 1635, at the place later called Saybrook. Lieutenant Lion Gardiner, a construction engineer, who had been engaged by the Patentees in England to construct a fort on the land at the mouth of the Connecticut River, joined them four days later.

As James Rogers is recorded to have been a baker it is logical to suppose that he had a necessary place in such an expedition so soon after his arrival.

When war was declared in the spring of 1637 by the Bay Colony and the Connecticut settlements against the Pequots, James Rogers was one of the men from the fort at Saybrook who under Captain John Underhill joined those who marched to the stronghold of Sassams, the Pequot sachem, at the Mystic River.

Dr. Thomas³ Starr, 21, son of Dr. Comfort² Starr of Newtowne, now Cambridge, in the Bay Colony, was the "Chiruigeon" of that expedition. A descendant of the doctor was Sarah Shrieve, who in 1783 married John⁵ Maxson, a descendant of James¹ Rogers.

After the war, other settlements of English began to be made at what became New Haven, Milford, Guilford, and Stratford, and by 1639 James Rogers seems to have settled at Stratford, where he married and where several of his children were born.

We know from references in records of other towns that he was granted land in Stratford and that his eldest son Samuel² Rogers was his grandfather Samuel Rowland's heir. This reference is in the deed of sale by Samuel² Rogers of New London in 1662 of land left him by his grandfather Rowland's will.

On February 11, 1644/5 Elizabeth, wife of James Rogers, was admitted to membership in the Church of Christ, Milford.

The Milford Land Records show that on Nov. 22, 1645 the General Court "Ordered that James Rogers have a home lot adjoining that of Mr. Fowler's". By 1646 he "hath three acres more or less". On June 22, 1648, he purchased for 21S the "common house" for use as a warehouse. The "common house" served as a town hall and church meeting house.

On April 17, 1653, he joined the First Church of Christ at Milford, of which his wife was a member.

In 1655 the General Court received a complaint of the inferior quality of "biscuit" furnished the Virginia and Barbadoes trade by James Rogers.

Rogers replied that the flour furnished by the miller was not of good quality. The miller acknowledged that he had not at that time known the proper manner of grinding.

On November 17 the Milford Court granted him permission to sell his warehouse. Between that time and 1660 he became an inhabitant of New London, where he was made freeman on March 14, 1660/1. He and his wife joined the New London First Church of Christ (Congregational).

James Rogers was Deputy to the Court of Elections at Hartford in May 1661 and May and October 1662. He was Corn Commissioner for New London in 1662; he was the representative to the General Court at Hartford seven times between 1662 and 1673, and was on the Committee of Fortifications for New London.

He apparently was one of the largest property holders in the colony, for his property was assessed at 548 pounds, and he was taxed 7 pounds 19 shillings 10 pence in 1664, 1666, and 1667. According to Atwater's New Haven, p. 652, "he was considered next to Governor Winthrop the richest man in Connecticut Colony".

About 1675 James Rogers left the New London First Church of Christ to join the first Seventh Day Baptist Church, of which his son John was pastor. Members of this church were known at that time as the Rogerenes.

He died about 1688. His wife Elizabeth died in 1709 at New London, aged 89.

Children of James and Elizabeth (Rowland) Rogers:

- 1. Samuel², b. at Stratford about 1640; m. twice
- 2. Joseph², b. at Milford May 14, 1646; m. Sarah

- 3. John², b. at Milford Dec. 1, 1648, d. at New London Oct. 17, 1721; m. three times
- 4. Bathsheba², b. Dec. 30, 1650, d. at New London Nov. 23, 1711; m. (1) Richard Smith and (2) Samuel Fox
- 5. James², b. at Milford Feb. 15, 1652, d. at New London, 1713
- 6. Jonathan², b. Dec. 31, 1655, at Milford, d. by drowning Nov. 1697; m. at Westerly, R.I.C., by Rev. William Hiscox, on March 2, 1679, Naomi² Burdick, dau. of Robert¹ and Ruth² (Hubbard) Burdick. (See BURDICK)
- 7. Elizabeth², b. Apr. 15, 1658, at New London, d. June 10, 1716; m. Feb. 9, 1681/2 Samuel Beebe
- 6. Jonathan² Rogers, (James¹)
 was born or baptized in Milford, Connecticut Colony, on December 31, 1655. He died by drowning near Gull Island, probably in Long Island Sound, in November, 1697.

In 1675, when twenty years old, he was a member at New London of Dr. John Clarke's "Newport Church". That same year his brother John² Rogers became pastor of the New London Seventh Day Baptist Church. James Rogers and all his family were members.

About 1677 Jonathan² Rogers withdrew from the New London Seventh Day Baptist Church. (This probably means he withdrew from the "Rogerenes").

In Westerly, Rhode Island Colony, on March 2, 1678, he was married by Rev. William Hiscox, "the first pastor of the First Seventh Day Church in America" to Naomi² Burdick, daughter of Robert¹ and Ruth² (Hubbard) Burdick of

Westerly, Rhode Island Colony. On the same day she was married to Jonathan² Rogers, she was baptized as an adult into the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

Jonathan² Rogers' accidental death near Gull Island in November, 1697, was caused, tradition says, by a seal which he had wounded and was trying to bring ashore by tying a rope to the seal and to his body. The seal recovered and drowned him in sight of his only son, Jonathan³, then seven years old.

Naomi² (Burdick) Rogers married again on March 11, 1703. Her second husband was John Keeney, son of William¹ and Agnes Keeney. She was his second wife. She died after 1715.

The inventory of Jonathan² Rogers estate, taken April 18, 1698, came to 348 pounds 16 shillings no pence. New London Probate Records, File No. 4553 gives the following: "John Rogers as Adm'r to the Estate of his dec'd father (James¹), Complainer, and John Keny husband to Naomi Keny formerly widdow & Relict to Jonathan Rogers of New London dec'd---sd Naomi was questioned as to what goods she had of her late dec'd mother in law...her Bro (in-law) Beeby & Sister Beebe mentioned". File No. 4554, September 18, 1705, shows "Jonathan Rogers son & heir of Jonathan Rogers of New London, dec'd:--Samuel Beebe Junior offers to be his guardian".

Children of Jonathan² and Naomi² (Burdick) Rogers:

- 1. Ruth³, b. 1678, m. William Beebe
- 2. Elizabeth³, b. 1680 or 1681; m. James Smith
- 3. Naomi³, b. 1685 or 1686; m. Benjamin Fox

- Content³, b. 1687 or 1688, d. July 1768; m. (1) Jonathan³ Maxson, May 1, 1707 (2) Richard Drake, (3) Timothy Peckham. (See MAXSON)
- 5. <u>Jonathan</u>³, b. 1690, d. 1777; m. Ju-i
- 6. Rachel³, b. 1691 or 1692; m. Samuel Fox, Jr.
- 7. Katherine³, b. 1694; m. William Brookfield
- Jonathan³ Rogers (Jonathan², James¹)
 was born at New London, Connecticut Colony, in
 1690, and died in 1777. He married November 24,
 1711, Judith, last name unknown.

Children of Jonathan³ and Judith (____)
Rogers:

- 1. Judith⁴, b. Nov. 30, 1712, d. Jan. 26, 1805, at Hopkinton, Rhode Island; m. as his second wife, Thomas Potter of Hopkinton.
- 2. Jonathan⁴, b. Nov. 24, 1714
- 3. Peace 4, b. Aug. 30, 1716
- 4. Nathan⁴, b. May 6, 1718
- 5. David⁴, b. Mar. 8, 1719/20
- 6. Ruth⁴
- 7. Tacy⁴, b. New London, d. Newport, Rhode Island Colony, May 19, 1753; m. Elder John⁴ Maxson (Richard¹, John², Jonathan³) (See MAXSON)
- 8. Bethia⁴, b. Apr. 1, 1725

- 9. Hannah⁴, b. Dec. 25, 1727
- 10. Mary⁴, b. May 26, 1731

Caulkins, New London;
Drake, Founders of New England;
James S. Rogers, James Rogers of Milford and New London, Connecticut and his Descendants;
New London Probate Records

William Ross had been living in the township of Westerly, Rhode Island Colony, at the time of his death in 1712. He was probably the William Ross recorded in Hatten's Original Lists, p. 399, as emigrating from the island of Barbadoes in 1679:

Tickets granted to emigrants from Barbadoes to New England, Carolina, Virginia, New York, Antigua, Jamaica, Newfoundland and other places
March 21, 1678 (i.e. 1678/9)

Ross, William in the Ketch 'William & Susan' for New England.

Ralph Parker Command^r

He may have served a period of apprenticeship at the island of Barbadoes.

William Ross married, probably at New London, Connecticut Colony (though no marriage record has been found there) about 1688 or 1689 Hannah Hungerford, born at New London May 1, 1659. She died probably at Westerly after April, 1719, in which month "Hannah Ross of the plantation of the Narragansetts in Rhode Island conveys land in Haddam (Conn?) to John Spencer of Haddam that did belong to her brother (i.e. half brother) Peter Blackford, deceased". (Old Haddam Records, Book 2, p. 197). In the same record, p. 184, she is referred to as "Hannah Ross, whose maiden name was Hungerford". She was the daughter of Thomas and (2) Hannah (Willey) Hungerford of New London. (See HUNGERFORD)

On March 13, 1701/2 William Ross was admitted a freeman of Westerly.

He made his will April 27, 1712 and died soon after, as the document was presented for probate at the Westerly Town Council meeting June 12, 1712. In it he makes his wife, Hannah, executrix. He gives

to his "eldest son William, half my land on east side of farm and if he sell, it shall only be to brothers of name of Ross. To second son John, the other half of farm at wife's decease on same conditions. To wife, for life, the use of all lands, houses and moveables. To son Thomas, one ewe sheep. To daughter Ann, a pot and kettle at wife's decease. To daughter Mary Ross, a pot and kettle. Son John to maintain his mother and if he neglect to do so power is given her to sell the part of farm given to John to maintain herself in her old age. To John Babcock, two cows, a three year old heifer, two calves and a yearling, being for my son Thomas's joint debt."

The Inventory of the estate amounted to 37 pounds 8 shillings 2 pence; viz. 2 beds, wearing clothes 3 pounds; 4 sheep, 11 lambs, mare, colt, cow, calf, steer, yearling, etc.

Children of William and Hannah (Hungerford) Ross:

- 1. William², b. about 1688 or 1690; m. Apr. 18, 1711 at Westerly Ann³ Lewis; 7 children
- 2. John², b. about 1690-1692, d. before Sept. 25, 1737; m. before 1718 Sarah Tish of Block Island
- 3. Ann^2 , b. Jan. 3, 1694 at Westerly
- 4. Thomas², b. about 1696, d. July 21, 1719; m. at New London, Conn., Sept. 29, 1715, Patience Hempstead. Thomas² Ross resided in New London, Conn. Colony
- 5. Mary², b. Westerly May 21, 1700, d. Westerly Feb. 19, 1768; m. Westerly, Feb. 11, 1719/20 by Joshua Stanton, Justice, Daniel³ Peckham, son of Thomas² and Hannah (Weeden)(Clarke) Peckham. (See PECKHAM)

See Austin p. 168, Arnold Washington Co. Vol. V, Westerly Marriages p. 48

ROWLAND

Samuel Rowland (sometimes spelled Roland) was born probably in England, and died at Stratford, Connecticut Colony before 1662. The name of his wife is not known.

Stratford was settled in 1639 but the only extant colonial records of that town begin in 1650. Data before 1650 is all learned from other sources.

Samuel¹ Rowland owned land in Stratford and left a will, written previous to 1662, "of which the only mention is found in Stratford Deeds", and by which he left a farm in Stratford to his grandson, Samuel², son of James¹ Rogers and Elizabeth (Rowland Rogers). At that date Samuel² Rogers of New London confirmed conveyance of the Rowland land to Francis Hall.

The only known child of Samuel Rowland was

1. Elizabeth², b. in England about 1620; d. at New London 1709; m. about 1639 or 1640 James¹ Rogers. He was born in England, probably 1615; d. in New London in 1687. (See ROGERS)

The Families of Old Fairfield, Conn., Jacobus, 1-507 Rogers Genealogy, p. 39 footnote

SAUNDERS

Tobias Saunders was born about 1620 or 1625 in England, and died July or August 1695, in Westerly, Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England. He married Mary Clarke, daughter of Joseph Clarke, and niece of Dr. John Clarke of Newport. (For Mr. Byron J. Peckham's assumption that Mary Peckham was the name of Tobias Saunders' wife, see remarks in the Peckham Family section of these notes).

Tobias Saunders was in Taunton, Massachusetts (Plymouth Colony) in 1643, for in that year his name appeared on a "List of those able to bear arms in the Colony of Plymouth, 1643". Military duty fell on all able-bodied males between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

On March 27, 1653/4, Saunders, with Mr. Lawrence Turner, bought land in Newport from William Jefferay. In 1660/1 he was one of eighty men in Newport who formed a company for the purchase of Misquamicut, which now forms the towns of Westerly, Hopkinton, Charlestown, and Richmond. The purchase was by deed from Sachem Sosoa and other Indian chiefs. (See Westerly and its Witnesses). Tobias¹ Saunders, Robert¹ Burdick, and Joseph¹ Clarke went into Misquamicut and began settlement. The original Saunders home was probably east of an old road to Hopkinton and north of the present railroad tracks in Westerly. I have not searched the records for the boundaries of Tobias¹ Saunders' land, but it was in the northeast part of the present township of Westerly.

On Nov. 1, 1661, Tobias Saunders, Joseph Clarke, and Robert Burdick were arrested on a warrant dated Aug. 25, 1661, by Massachusetts authorities, for settling on this land, claimed at that time by Massachusetts. Clarke, as Assistant to the Governor of R. I. C., was released immediately, but the other two were kept in jail in Boston for two years. While the arrest of these two men is recorded in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Court, there

appears to be no documentary evidence concerning their discharge. In 1663 Charles II granted the Colony of Rhode Island a new Charter in which the claims of Massachusetts to Misquamicut lands was disallowed. These men were doubtless released when the Charter became effective.

Tobias was a freeman in Newport in 1655. He represented Westerly in the General Assembly in 1669, 1671, 1672, 1680, 1681, 1683, 1690. He was Justice of the Peace in Westerly in 1691, and Conservator of the Peace in 1678 and 1695. In 1670 he and John¹ Crandall answered a complaint of the Governor of Connecticut for encroaching on Stonington lands. This they denied.

His will, dated 1688, is on record (See Vars MS.) "I, Tobias Saunders of the town of Feversham in the Kings Province in New England..." He appointed John² Maxson, Sr. and "Cozen" Joseph Clarke to assist his wife in carrying out the terms of the will. Mary Saunders' bond as Administratrix is on record. The estate was inventoried by Thomas Packum, and Nicholas Cottrell of Newport, Nov. 26, 1695, under oath signed by Collett Carr, Governor, and Samuel Cranston, Assistant Governor.

Confirmation of Mary Saunders as Administratrix by the Town Council of Westerly is also of record, signed by Joseph Clark, Peter Crandall, James Babcock, and John Maxson.

Children of Tobias and Mary Saunders: (There were ten in all, three probably died very young):

- 1. John², b. about 1669 70, d. 1746. Lived in Taunton, Mass.; m. (1) Silence (2) Sarah
- 2. Edward², b. ____, d. 1732 at Westerly; m. (1) Sarah ____, (2) Hannah ____
- 3. Stephen², b. about 1675 in Westerly, d. Nov. 1746; m. (1) about 1701 Thankful³

Crandall, b. about 1680 (2) and Rachel Bliven Nov. 19, 1721 (See BLIVEN)

- 4. Benjamin² b. ____, d. 1733
- ?Elizabeth² b. 1663, d. Mar. 3, 1730/1;
 m. James Babcock
- 6. Susanna², b. after 1688, d. after 1733; m. (1) Peter³ Barker, 1712, and (2) Peter Wells, Jr. See additional data p. 218, Peckham Genealogy
- 7. ?Mercy³ (See Vars Genealogy for marriage records of daughter.)

On May 19, 1712, John, Edward, Stephen, and Benjamin Saunders, all of Westerly, R.I., appointed their brother-in-law, Peter Barker of R.I. as their attorney to sell land and transact business for them. (Bristol Co. Mass. Deeds Vol. 8, p. 90) Elizabeth and her husband James Babcock appointed Peter Barker to receive in charge legacies of their uncle, James Peckham, deed dated 1712, Mch. 31.

3. Stephen² Saunders (Tobias¹)
was born about 1675 in Westerly, and died Nov.
1746. He married (1) about 1701 Thankful² Crandall b. about 1680; (2) Rachel Bliven Nov. 19,
1721 in Westerly, dau. of Edward and Isabel
(Maccoon) Bliven. She was born in Westerly Mar.
19, 1697. Rachel and Stephen² were married by
John² Saunders, Justice of the Peace, oldest
brother of Stephen. His will was made Oct. 28,
1746 and proved Nov. 24, 1746.

Children of Stephen² and Thankful² (Crandall) Saunders:

1. Thankful³, b. 1703, d. ; m. Capt. Cornelius Stetson and is buried with him on the Peckham farm. (See Stetson Genealogy). Also Appendix. Their dau. Elizabeth married Peleg

Peckham, ancestor of Anna⁸, Gertie⁸ and Ruth⁸ Peckham.

Children of Stephen² and Rachel (Bliven) Saunders:

- 1. Stephen³, Jr., b. Aug. 3, 1722 in Westerly, d. Jan. 11, 1777; m. Lydia Wilcox, Aug. 12, 1744, (See WILCOX)
- 2. Rachel³, b. Sep. 18, 1724 in Westerly, d.
- 3. Isabel³, b. Oct. 14, 1726 in Westerly
- 4. Ruth³, b. Jul. 1, 1729
- 5. Tobias³, b. Mar. 28, 1732
- 6. Mary 3 , b. Jul. 9, 1734
- 7. Peleg³, b. Mar. 4, 1737
- 8. Martha³, b. Nov. 27, 1740
- 1. Stephen³ Saunders, Jr., (Stephen², Tobias¹)
 was born August 3, 1722, in Westerly, Rhode Island Colony, and died January 11, 1777. He married August 12, 1744 in Westerly, Lydia⁵ Wilcox, daughter of Edward⁴ and Dinah² (Barber)
 Wilcox. Lydia was born in Westerly. All of their children were born there.

Children of Stephen³ and Lydia⁵ (Wilcox) Saunders:

- 1. Dinah⁴, b. Apr. 12, 1746
- 2. Esther 4, b. May 4, 1747
- 3. Stephen⁴, b. Apr. 28, 1749, d. Sept. 30, 1839; m. Jan. 12, 1774, in Westerly, Tacy⁴ Stillman, daughter of George³ and Mary⁴ (Burdick) Stillman

(See STILLMAN)

- 4. Lydia⁴, b. July 10, 1751
- 5. Charles⁴, b. Mar. 5, 1755
- 6. Augustus⁴, b. July 5, 1757
- 7. Peleg⁴, b. Sept. 5, 1759
- 3. Lieutenant Stephen B. Saunders, (Stephen Stephen Phen Tobias)
 was born April 28, 1749 in Westerly, Rhode Island Colony, and died September 30, 1839 in Westerly. He married there, on January 12, 1774, Tacy Stillman, daughter of George and Mary (Burdick) Stillman. She was born at Westerly April 14, 1755, and died September 30, 1828.

Lieutenant Stephen⁴ B. Saunders served some years in the Revolutionary War. In 1834 he was granted a pension by the government. A copy of the record of his service is to be found in the National Archives and Records, Washington, D. C. and is reproduced in part in the Appendix. He lived in the old Stephen Saunders homestead in Bradford, still standing (1957) and occupied. He is buried in the Saunders burying ground, Bradford, R. I.

Children of Stephen and Tacy (Stillman)
Saunders:

- 1. Mary⁵, b. Oct. 12, 1774 in Westerly
- 2. Stephen⁵, b. 1776 in Westerly
- 3. Esther⁵, b. 1778 in Westerly
- 4. Samuel⁵, b. 1780 in Westerly
- 5. Susannah⁵, b. 1784 in Westerly
- 6. <u>John</u>⁵ <u>Aldrich</u>, b. Mar. 25, 1787 at

Westerly, d. Mar. 4, 1832; m. Catherine Green Maxson, dau. of John and Sarah (Shrieve) Maxson (See MAXSON)

- 7. Elias⁵, b. 1789 at Westerly
- 8. Lydia⁵, b. 1792 at Westerly
- 9. Catherine⁵, b. 1795 at Westerly
- 6. John⁵ Aldrich Saunders, (Stephen⁴, Stephen³, Stephen², Tobias¹)
 was born March 25, 1787, in Westerly, Rhode Island. He married Catherine⁶ Green Maxson, daughter of John⁵ and Sarah⁵ (Shrieve) Maxson.

The life and business career of John Aldrich Saunders are written in several histories, particularly in Arnold's Narragansett Register. He was a shipbuildre, and is said to have been the first one to install a centerboard in a well in the center of sailing vessels. Saunderstown, Rhode Island, is named after him. His shipyard was at Pettaquamscutt inlet near Narragansett Pier. He also sailed extensively as master of his own ships. He died at Tower Hill, South Kingston, Rhode Island, March 4, 1832. He and his wife are buried in the Saunders burying ground at Bradford, Rhode Island.

Children of John⁵ A. and Catherine⁶ Green (Maxson) Saunders:

- 1. John⁶, b. June 21, 1808, d. 1882; m. (1) Susan Gould, and (2) Frances Frazier
- 2. Mary Ann, b. Nov. 9, 1812, d. Jan. 5, 1891; m. (1) Daniel B. Saunders, a first cousin, and (2) Charles D. Peckham (See PECKHAM)
- 3. Edwin⁶, b. 1816

- 4. Stephen⁶, b. July 6, 1820, believed lost at sea in 1859 on voyage from Pensacola, Fla.
- 5. William⁶, M., b. Sept. 28, 1823 d. Mar. 12, 1892; m. Eliza Babcock
- 6. James H., b. 1829, d. May 20, 1854; m. Sarah C. Brown, Mar. 3, 1850
- 7. Elias⁶, b.____, d.____
- 8. Matilda⁶, b. ____, d. ____; m. M. Edwin Ortley
- 9. Martha⁶, b. ____, d. ____
- 10. Harriet⁶, b. ____, d. ____; m. ____
- 11. Sarah⁶, b. ____, d. ____
- 12. Catherine⁶, b. ____, d. ____

Mary⁶ Ann (Saunders) (Saunders) Peckham lived in the house at the bend of the Bradford-Charlestown road on a little knoll, on the west side of the road and about one-fourth mile north west of the Peckham burying ground, and about three-fourths mile from Bradford. (See PECKHAM GENEALOGY, p. 412.) She is buried in the Saunders buying ground, Bradford, Rhode Island, beside her first husband, Daniel⁶ B. Saunders.

MSS Saunders in Public Library, Westerly, R.I.; The Winthrop Papers, Mass. Historical Society Collection, Vol. 41; Westerly and its Witnesses, Rev. Frederic Denison (1878); R.I.C.R. Vol. I; Austin 173.

SHERIFF (SHREVE, SHRIEFF, SHRIEFF)

There are many variations in the manner of spelling the name of this family. It was originally Sheriff. The name means a reeve, or administrative officer of a shire in England; hence it is an occupational name. The later generations of this family in Rhode Island settled for the spelling Shrieve.

Thomas Sheriff was born, probably about 1620, in England or Wales. He died before May 29, 1675, at Portsmouth, Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England. Nothing is known of his wife except her first name, Martha.

Thomas 1 Sheriff came to America apprenticed to John Barnes. He arrived in Plymouth by 1638 or earlier, since in the Plymouth Colony in that year the rights to his services were deeded by Barnes to Robert Bartlett. These rights expired August 1, 1641.

Thomas Sheriff's name is found in the military lists of the Plymouth Colony militia of August 1643, a militia of non-commissioned officers and privates. He and his wife must have moved to Portsmouth, R. I. about 1657, for in that year at a town meeting in Portsmouth a committee was appointed to speak with Thomas Shreif's wife and two other women and warn them about disturbing "their own peace and the peace of the place".

There are many references to this family in Plymouth Colony and Rhode Island Colony records. In Portsmouth Thomas was chosen to serve on the "Jury of Tryals" in March 1690/l and March 1692/3, and was chosen as Constable in 1694. He owned a quarter share of lands in Misquamicut, and probably the land records in Westerly will show how it was transferred. No search has been made as yet.

After his death his widow married Thomas 1 Hazard

of Portsmouth on May 29, 1675. Hazard's name appears on the tax rolls as late as 1680. He probably died during that year. His widow married in the spring of 1691 Lewis Hues. After a few weeks he absconded, taking most of her estate with him. The records state: "She now surrenders all her estate real and personal to her son John, excepting provisions, bedding, etc., and such things as she formerly gave her daughter Susanna Sheriff, John Sheriff to pay his mother 6 pounds on December 25th yearly for life, and thirty pounds good butter, and thirty pounds good cheese and two barrels cider, two barrels apples, firewood, room at north-east end of house she now lives in, east part of garden and keep of a horse or mare, etc." Austin 177-8. The date of her death is not known.

Children of Thomas and Martha (____) Sheriff:

- 1. Thomas², b. Sept. 1649, Town of Plymouth
- 2. John², b. 1651, Town of Plymouth, d. Oct. 14, 1739 at Portsmouth; m. Aug. 1686

 Jane³ Havens, daughter of John² and Jane³

 Havens (See HAVENS)
- 3. Caleb², b. about 1652, d. 1741 in Burlington, N. J.; m. Sarah Areson
- 4. Mary², b. 1654, d. Mar. 17, 1718/9; m. Feb. 12, 1684/5 in Portsmouth Capt. Joseph² Sheffield
- 5. Susanna², b. ____, d. after 1714; m. John¹ Thomas about 1679-80
- 6. Daniel², b. at Little Compton, R.I., d. 1737; m. 1688 Jane
- 7. Elizabeth², b. ____, d. June 5, 1719; m. Edward Carter
- 8. Sarah², b. ____, d. June 24, 1732; m. John Moon

2. John² Shrieve (Thomas¹)
was born Sept. 1649 at Town of Portsmouth, R.I.
and died Oct. 14, 1739, Town of Portsmouth, R.I.
He married Jane³ Havens Aug. 1686 in Portsmouth,
daughter of John² and Ann (Stannard?) Havens of
Portsmouth. John Havens became a freeman on
June 8, 1658.

Records show that John² Shrieve was taxed 2 shillings in 1680. The ear mark of his cattle is registered in 1685. His will was made September 17, 1739. Since his wife Jane was not mentioned in it she evidently had died before that time. All of his living sons and daughters are mentioned in the will. The inventory amounted to 193 pounds 8 shillings.

In a deed dated Jan. 9, 1676/7, John Cooke, Sr., of Portsmouth, Colony of R.I. conveyed 3/4 of all his right and property at Shrewsbury, N. J. to John² Shrieve. On the back of the deed is a transfer from John to Caleb², his brother. The date of the transfer is not known.

Children of John² and Jane³ (Havens) Shrieve:

- 1. John³, b. June 10, 1687, d. ___; m. Mary Soule Aug. 19, 1714
- 2. Thomas³, b. Dec. 24, 1691/2 (sic.), d.
- 3. Elizabeth³, b. Nov. 16, 1693, d. ; m. Roger Burrington Apr. 29, 1714
- 4. Mary³, b. June 9, 1696, d. ; m. William Fish Mar. 15, 1737/8 at Newport
- 5. Caleb³, b. Apr. 12, 1699, d. ___; m. Anna Trude at Newport, published 1724
- 6. <u>Daniel</u>³, b. Jan. 16, 1701/2, d. before

1756, probably in Newport; m. Sarah⁵ Starr about 172¹ (See STARR)

- 7. William³, b. May 3, 1705, d. ____
- 6. Daniel³ Shrieve (John², Thomas¹)
 was born Jan. 16, 1701/2 at Portsmouth and died
 before 1756, probably at Newport. He married
 about 1724 Sarah⁶ Starr, who was born in Newport in 1705, died in Newport after Mar. 4,
 1756; daughter of Dr. Thomas⁵ and Ruth Starr.
 Her will is recorded in Newport Town Council
 records, book 12, p. 21. (This book was one of
 the many town records which were damaged during
 the Revolutionary War. (See John¹ Peckham) In
 this will was the following:

"In the name of God. Amen. The fourth day of March in the 29th year of His Majesty's reign, George II, King of Great Britain, 1756. I, Sarah Shrieve, of Newport, in the County of Newport, in the Colony of Rhode Island, a widow, sick in the body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God, but calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed to all men to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament..."

Samuel Mumford was her executor and was appointed by the Town Council to be guardian for Daniel⁴ Shrieve, a minor. He also became guardian for Ann Shrieve.

Daniel³ Shrieve was a cordwainer (shoe-maker). Land owned by him had a tan yard and was on Tanner St., Newport.

It appears from the records, including Sarah's will, that there were at least three children:

1. John 4, b. Nov. 12, 1726, at Newport, d.

- 2. Starr⁴, b. ____, d. ____, probably lost at sea
- 3. Daniel⁴, b. after 1735, d. ; m. Mary Greene Oct. 1, 1760 in Newport, dau. of Samuel⁴ and Mary (Whitford) Greene (See GREENE)
- 4. Ann¹4, b. ____, d. ____
- 3. Daniel⁴ Shrieve, (Daniel³, John², Thomas¹)
 was born after 1735. He married, on October 1,
 1760, in Newport, Mary⁵ Greene. She was born
 November 16, 1740, the daughter of Samuel⁴ and
 Mary³ (Whitford) Greene.

In the Town Council Records of Newport, Rhode Island, in the vault at the Newport Historical Society, the proceedings state that on February 14, 1766, the Council appointed Samuel4 Greene, his father-in-law, as Guardian to Daniel4 Shrieve, because "Daniel Shrieve takes such courses by drink to excess, etc., that he is like to spend all his estate..., and being fully satisfied thereof have appointed his father-inlaw. Samuel Greene his Guardian, --giving bond." On March 7, 1766, Samuel Greene asked the Town Council, and received permission, to sell a piece of Daniel Shrieve's land "in order to pay his debts and ye remainder to support his family". On May 5, the same year, the Town Council restored "to ye said Daniel to his former privileges he had before guardianship was granted" because of good behavior.

The only record of children of Daniel⁴ and Mary⁵ (Greene) Shrieve is that of a daughter:

1. Sarah⁵, b. about 1767, d. after 1807; m. John⁵ Maxson, son of John⁴ and Tacy⁴ (Rogers) Maxson (See MAXSON)

Brigham's The Early Records of the Town of Portsmouth (1901); Plymouth Colony Records, Deed Book Vol. I; Austin 177-8; Arnold, Vital Records of Rhode Island, Vols, 4, 7, &9.

George¹ Soule was of Eckington, Worcestershire, England, at the time he emigrated on the <u>Mayflower</u>. He was probably born there about 1600 and became servant or tutor (or apprentice) in the household of Edward Winslow (1595-1655) of Droitwich, Worcestershire, a printer, who brought George Soule with him in the <u>Mayflower</u>. George Soule was the 35th signer of the <u>Mayflower</u> Compact, Nov. 11, 1620 at Cape Cod.

According to Saints and Strangers, p. 134, George Soule, (pronounced variously Sool, Sole and Solay (accent on final e)) an indentured servant. seems to have been rather an "employee", for there were no such "servants" as housemaids, cooks, butlers, etc., but rather strong young men who were to dig and plant and build.

Indentures ran usually for seven years, during which period "servants" were fed, housed, and clothed by their masters but received no wages.

George¹ Soule married Mary Becket (1605-1676), probably at the end of his term of service. She came to America, probably as a "servant" too, on the <u>Anne</u> in the summer of 1623. About 1627 or 1630 they removed to Duxbury, Plymouth Colony.

"Gorge Soule seni r of Duxberry in the Collonie of New Plymouth in N.E." made his will Aug. 11, 1677. His daughter Susannah is bequeathed 12 pence. He died before Feb. 1, 1678/80 when his inventory was taken.

George¹ and Mary (Becket) Soule had seven children. Their daughter Susannah² Soule married Francis West, of Plymouth Colony. (See WEST)

(Susannah³ West, daughter of Francis² and Susannah² (Soule) West in 1692 married, as his second wife, Moses Barber of R.I.C.)?

For information on George Soule see:

Mayflower Decendents, 2.119

Soule, by G. T. Ridlon, 1926, 2 vols. Good-speed

Soule Family of N. Yarmouth and Freeport Me., C. E. Banks and E. C. Soule, 31 pp. reprint of "Old Times in N. Yarmouth" 1882

Saints and Strangers, George F. Willison (Reynal & Hitchcock, N. Y. 1945) pp. 313-314, 134

STARR

Burgis Pratt Starr, compiler of the "History of the Starr Family of New England", which he published in 1879, could include very little of the English ancestry of Dr. Comfort Starr, *who, at the beginning of 1634/5 was of Ashford, county Kent, England, and by summer was of Cambridge (New Towne), Massachusetts Bay Colony, New England, and whom Burgis Pratt Starr called the "founder" of the family in New England, *because he had no data of the English ancestry and wrote on page one of his book: "How long the Starr Family had lived there (i.e. Ashford) or where they came from is unknown."

However, since the publication of the "Starr Family", the parish registers of St. Mary's church, Ashford (Esselsford, Asshatisforde, Essheford) have been searched for records of baptism, marriage and burial. The baptism from 1615 to 1635 of the known ten children of Dr. Comfort Starr and the baptism from 1602 to 1616 of the five younger children of Thomas Starr, father of Comfort, are all recorded in the St. Mary's register.

Marriage and burial records were also found in the register of St. Mary's Church, Ashford. Moregifte "Starre", buried at Ashford, December 18, 1617, is recorded as "of Cranebrook", i.e., Cranbrook. This record led to a search of the registers of the parish of St. Dunstan's, Cranbrook, in Kent., where the baptism of seven of the other children of Thomas Starr is recorded, the first record being of the baptism July 6, 1589 of Comfort Star.

Lacking these English records, it was wrongly assumed that Thomas Starr must have been a brother of Comfort. Thomas Starr was father of Comfort, and Thomas Starr's emigration to New England, although two years after that of his children, Comfort and his sister, Truth-Shall Prevayl Starr, Thomas is nevertheless the progenitor of the numerous Starr family who settled in New England in the seventeenth century and of whom Burgis Pratt Starr wrote.

These data, in greater detail than can here be given, are to be found in "Early Starrs in Kent & New England", the publication in 1944, in book form, of the series of articles, variously titled, printed in The New England Historical and Genealogical REGISTER from 1935 through 1944. They were written by Hosea Starr Ballou, a descendant of Thomas through Comfort. After Mr. Ballou's death in December 1943 these articles were re-arranged and edited by William Carroll Hill, then Editor of the REGISTER and published under the auspices of the Starr Family Association.

1. THOMAS 1 STARR

was born in New Romney, county of Kent, England, about 1565, as he himself declared in a deposition made there December 2, 1597, at a court hearing the case for the guardianship of the orphan Nathan Iddenden, minor, son of James and Agnes (More) Iddendon, both of whom had died some time before, Agnes dying about eleven or twelve months after her husband, James.

Thomas Starr, on that December 2, 1597, deposed that he had been living at Cranbrook for the past ten years, and had been born at New Romney, thirty-two years before, (i.e. in 1565), and that he was appearing in Court, not in behalf of the orphan, but because the boy's mother, Agnes Iddenden, about a month before her death, had lent Thomas Starr's wife a "caudron" and two or three other "thinges" and a "tubb" or two which he wished the court to know about.

Thomas Starr's presence in the Court nevertheless enabled the "pte agent in this cause" to have him testify in behalf of Nathan Iddenden, "pte" being the abbreviation at that time for "plaintiffe" or "petitioner". (Early Starrs, pp. 25, 26, 27.)

Thomas 1 Starr, born New Romney, Kent, England, in 1565, was undoubtedly the son, and perhaps the only son, of Thomas Starr and, it is

assumed, a first wife. The elder Thomas Starr was Mayor of New Romney to fill the unexpired term of his predecessor who had died December 21, 1593. Thomas Starr, Sr., was elected March 25, 1594 and served apparently until his death prior to January 19, 1594/5, the date of probate of his will, made March 10, 1593/4, a fortnight before assuming the office of Mayor.

In his will, Thomas Starr, Sr., calls himself "Mayor of New Romney". He mentions two daughters, Agnes and Katherine, minors, and his wife Agnes whom he appoints executrix, and his son Thomas.

To the "poore people of New Romney" he leaves six shillings eight pence for distribution by his executrix Agnes Starr, his wife. In 1593 six shillings eight pence were the equivalent of about twenty dollars more or less.

To his daughters, Agnes and Katherine, children presumably of his marriage to Agnes, his executrix, who was probably his second wife, he left thirty pounds each to be paid when each respectively reached 20 years of age.

The house in which he lived at the time of his death, together with land and all appurtenances, was to be sold by his executrix within two years after his death, she to live in it until sold. The proceeds of sale were to be devided equally between his wife Agnes and his son Thomas. His wife, Agnes, was to have the residual personal estate.

After making further provisions for the payment of the legacy to each of his daughters, he appointed Edward Marksted of New Romney, overseer. John Mynk, William Kep and Thomas Hele signed as witnesses.

The will was filed for probate January 19, 1593/4. In 1602 the younger of the two daughters

apparently became twenty for on November 29 of that year, the will was endorsed that probate had been completed. A record of Inventory showed twenty eight pounds, seventeen shillings and eight pence but whether this was after the payment of the two legacies of thirty pounds each the record does not show.

Thomas 1 Starr, the emigrant, is listed in:

"A true Roll or list of the names sirnames and qualities of all such persons which have taken passage from the Town & Port of Sandwich in the County of Kent for the American plantacons since the last certificate of such passengers returned into the office of Dover Castle from the said town of Sandwish.

11 May 1637

1 Thomas Starr of Canterbury, yeoman, & Susan his Wief

Children: Constant Starr

Servants: (none)

(and fourteen other families)

In witness whereof wee the Maior & Jurate of the towne & porte of Sandwich aforesaid have hereunto caused the seals of the Office of Maioraltie to be put & sett dated the nynth day of June in the twelveth years of the reigne of our sovrayne lord King Charles by the grace of God of England 1637." (Hotten's Original Lists, pp. xix-xxi; N.E.H. & G. Register, 75:217-226 (1921).)

Thomas 1 Starr at the time of his arrival in New England was in his seventy-second or seventy-third year.

At Cranbrook, Kent, England, he had been a mercer, dealing in woolen cloth as Cranbook was one of the principle seats of the broadcloth manufacture. Broadcloth did not then mean as it does today: a material of superior quality. It merely meant that it was a cloth of two yards as

compared with "streit" or "strait" cloth which was only one yard wide.

In the spring of 1634/5, Comfort² Starr a son and Truth-Shall-Prevayl² Starr, a daughter, together with three of Comfort's children and two servants, sailed on the HERCULES for New England.

Two years later in the late spring of 1637 on the same ship, Thomas 1 Starr, with his wife Susan, and his daughter Constant, sailed from Sandwich, Kent, for New England, arriving there during the summer.

One other child of Thomas 1 Starr had emigrated or would emigrate within the next few years. She was Suretrust who in 1618 had married Faithful Rouse of Ashford, Kent. They were in Charlestown, Mass. Bay Colony by 1641.

Thomas 1 Starr, his wife Susan and daughter Constant, probably went to live with their son Dr. Comfort 2 Starr and daughter Truth-Shall-Prevayl" Starr at Cambridge (New Towne).

Thomas Starr died before March 2, 1640/1 probably at Boston for the Court held there on that date granted his widow, Susan Starr "administration of the estate of her husband Thoma: Star, & the inventory of 49.6.9d was shewed in Cort."

When and where his widow Susan Starr died is unknown. No records have been found of his marriage to Susan nor whether she was his only wife.

Children of Thomas and Susan () Starr:

1. Jehosaphat², (perhaps first child) b. about 1587 or 1588 at New Romney, Eng., d. Canterbury, Co., Kent, 1660; bur. Christ Churchyard; mar.

Mary Nicholson Feb. 10, 1622/3

- 2. Comfort², a son, baptized St. Dunstan's Church, Cranbrook, Co. Kent, Eng., July 6, 1589, d. Jan. 2, 1659/60 in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony; mar. Elizabeth
- 3. No Strength², baptized May 2, 1591, bur. Jul. 16, 1591
- 4. Moregifte², bpt. Oct. 1, 1592, bur. Dec. 18, 1617 Ashford, Co. Kent
- 5. William², bpt. Feb. 16, 1594/5
- 6. Mercy², bpt. Feb. 6, 1596/7, bur. Cranbrook Jan. 16, 1599/1600
- 7. Suretrust², bpt. Dec. 3, 1598, d. Charlestown, Mass. Jan. 8, 1685/6; m. Ashford Dec. 9, 1618 Faithful Rouse of Ashford. He died Charlestown, Mass., May 18, 1664
- 8. Standwell², bpt. Apr. 13, 1600, d. Ashford, bur. there as Stanfaste Starr July 13, 1609

After the birth of Standwell or Stanfaste the family apparently moved to Ashford, Kent, several miles northwest of Cranbrook, where the following children were baptized at St. Mary's Church:

- 9. Judith², bpt. Oct. 17, 1602, bur. July 22, 1609
- 10. Truth-Shall-Prevayl², bpt. Dec. 19, 1604. She went to New England with her brother Comfort² Starr 1634/5
- 11. Joyfoole², or Joy², bpt. March 6,

1607/8, bur. Ashford Dec. 7, 1681

- 12. Constant², or Constance, bpt. Dec. 23, 1610, d. Apr. 22, 1669, Charlestown, Mass; m. Braintree, Mass. Bay Colony Apr. 20, 1647, Dr. John Morley, schoolmaster at Braintree and later Charlestown
- 13. Beloved², bpt. Mar. 25, 1616, bur. July 9, 1622
- 2. Comfort² Starr (Thomas¹ Starr of England)
 b. Cranbrook, County Kent, England, 1589, bpt.
 St. Dunstan's Church, Cranbrook; d. Boston,
 Massachusetts Bay Colony, New England, Jan. 2,
 1659/60, buried in Boston; mar. Elizabeth
 d. Boston, Mass. Bay Colony June 25, 1658.

Comfort² Starr was probably the second child and second son of Thomas¹ Starr, "mercer", of Cranbrook, County Kent, England. The family removed to Ashford in the same county about 1600 and there Comfort² married his wife, Elizabeth. What her surname was has not been learned. She was probably the mother of all his children, the last of whom, Ruth, was born in New England, probably at New Towne (Cambridge), where they were then living.

Dr. Comfort² Starr was a surgeon, or "chiruigeon", and was a warden of St. Mary's Church in Ashford. He embarked in the spring of 1634/5 from Sandwich, County Kent, for New England on the ship "Hercules" with three children, Thomas³, Mary³, and Comfort³, aged nineteen, fifteen, and eleven years respectively, and two or three servants, as well as his sister, Truth-Shall-Prevayl². His wife Elizabeth and four children, Elizabeth³, John³, Hannah³, and Lydia³, appear to have come to New England separately, as well as Comfort's sisters, Suretrust² and Constant² Starr. (Constant is also given as arriving in 1637 with her parents Thomas¹ and Susan Starr).

Town Records of New Towne (Cambridge), p. 18 show that on Feb. 8, 1635/6 "The names of those men who have houses in the Towne at this present as onely are to be acconted as houses of the Towne" list Mr. Comfort Starr, 3 parcels of real estate and house.

On June 19, 1638, "Dr. Comfort Starr of New Towne (als) Cambridg in Mattachusetts Bay pchsed from Elder Wm. Brewster's eldest son Jonathan Brewster His messuage or dwelling house in Duxbury wherein said Jonathan Brewster do live--also four score acres of upland and five acres of meddow ground" etc. adjoining Govr. Prence of Plymouth Colony for 150 pounds sterling.

On July 2, 1638, "Liberty is graunted to Mr. Starr to cutt hey this yeare at...or els upon the high ground graunted to Captain Standish and William Alden, and to build a house there if he please to winter his cattle and, the Captaine and Mr. Alden will pay him for it what it is worth when he hath done with it".

August 7, 1638 Plymouth Colony "graunted 120 acres of land unto Mr. Comfort Starr lying betwixt the North River and the South River, and such part of it to bee meaddow as shall be thought meete and convenyente". The 120 acres was located at the junction of the North and South Rivers in Marshfield, adjoining Peregrine White's farm, and he built of the land and rented to William Sherman and to Edmund Hendman. On Oct. 11, 1659, Dr. Starr sold 120 acres of land and buildings to Thomas Doggett, presumably this same tract.

Dr. Comfort² Starr was listed as a Freeman of Duxbury on June 4, 1639. He was one of the earliest benefactors of Harvard

University, of which his son Comfort³ was one of the incorporators. It is not known when he removed to Boston. His will was made April 22, 1659, apparently written in his own hand. He died the following Jan. 2, 1659/60 in Boston. "An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Mr. Comfort Starr, deceased the 2d. of Jan. 1659. Prized by us whose names are underwritten (Dr. John Chickering and Eward Burt)" requires eight pages in Vol. 3, Suffolk County, Mass. Probate Records. Eleven pence due Dr. Comfort² Starr's estate in 1660 by John¹ Alden were worth 50 times what they are worth with the pound figured at \$4.87. The debt was about the equivalent of \$20.00.

Elizabeth his wife had died in 1658. They are both buried in King's Chapel Burial Ground. (?) This was checked as incorrect (W.P.B.). It may well have been one of the other ancient burying grounds in Boston.

Children of Dr. Comfort² and Elizabeth (____) Starr:

- 1. Thomas³, bpt. St. Mary's Church, Ashford, County Kent, England, Dec. 31, 1615, d. Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Nov. 26, 1658 aged 43, leaving eight small children. His wife was Rachel
- 2. Judith³, bpt. St. Mary's Church, Ashford Jan. 11, 1617/18, bur. churchyard Aug. 25, 1622
- 3. Mary³, bpt. St. Mary's Church, Ashford Apr. 16, 1620, d. before her father, as only her five daughters are mentioned in his will. M. probably at Duxbury, Plymouth Colony 1640 John Maunard
- 4. Elizabeth³, bpt. same place June 3,

- 1622, d. after Feb. 8, 1703/4, date of her will; marr. probably at Duxbury in 1641 John Ferneside
- Comfort³, bpt. same place, Apr. 11. 5. 1624, bur. All Saints Church yard, Lewes, County Sussex, England Nov. 2, 1711. Marr. probably 1656 in England (1) Grace of Cockermouth, County Cumberland, England. She d. before 1674. He marr. (2) 1674 All Saints Church, Maidstone, Co. Kent, Jane Chauntler or Chandler, widow, d. by Oct. 1681. Marr. (3) Dover, Co. Kent, Oct. 31, 1681, Ann (Finch) Hoskins, widow. Comfort3 Starr came to New England with his father on the "Hercules" in 1635. He received his B.A. degree at Harvard College in 1647, M.A. in 1650. He returned to England about 1650, or early in 1650/1, perhaps for ordination.
- 6. John³, bpt. St. Mary's, Ashford, Oct. 25, 1626, d. ; marr. Martha Bunker, dau. of George Bunker (Buncker, Bon Coeur) "of Charlestown fame"
- 7. Samuel³, bpt. Mar. 1, 1627/8, d. Ashford 1633, bur. St. Mary's
- 8. Hannah³, bpt. July 22, 1632, d. ___; m. Boston, Mass. Bay Col. John Cutt of Portsmouth, N. H., first "President" of N. H.
- 9. Lydia³, bpt. March 22, 1634/5
- 10. Ruth³, b. New Towne (Cambridge),
 Mass. Bay Colony, d. Sept. 3, 1658;
 marr. Boston, Mass. Bay Col., by
 Gov. John Endicott, May 21, 1656,
 Joseph Moore

1. Thomas 3 Starr (Comfort 2, Thomas 1 Starr)
bpt. St. Mary's Church, Ashford, County Kent,
England, Dec. 31, 1615, d. Charlestown,
Massachusetts Bay Colony, New England, Nov. 26,
1658; marr. Rachel

Dr. Thomas 3 Starr appears in the Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Vol. I, p. 194, where we find that "a Generall Courte" held at Newtowne the 17th of the 3^d M^O (May) @ 1637 for Elections" chose "Starr for chirurgen" for the expedition against the Pequots.

He appears again in the Massachusetts Bay records of a Quarter Court held at Newtowne, the 6th of the First month @ 1637/8" being accused for speaking against the order of the Court about swine, and the same proved that hee said the law was against God's law, and he would not obey it; so hee was comited, &enjoyned to acknowledge his fault the 14th at the Generall Court, & was fined 20 pounds, & to give securite for his fine, or pay the same before his releasement". (Massachusetts Bay Records 1:222) On the 12th of the same month "the fine of Thomas Starre was moderated to 5 pounds, wch is to bee discounted out of his wages for the voyage against the Pecoits." The Court at Boston upheld this moderating of the original sentence on the 6th of the 7th month, 1638. (Ibid., I:245)

Thomas³ died, November 26, 1658, aged 43, leaving eight small children.

Children of Dr. Thomas³ and Rachel (____)
Starr:

1. Samuel, b. about 1640. Founder of the New London branch. d. :

Marr. Hannah Brewster, b. Duxbury

Nov. 3, 1641, youngest dau. of Jonathan and Lucretia (Oldham) Brewster

- 2. Thomas 4, b. about 1642, d. 1704 or 5; marr. (1) Elizabeth Gilbert dau. of Thomas and Jane (Rossiter) Gilbert of Taunton; (2) Ruth She was living in Newport, R.I. after Sept. 5, 1704
- 3. Comfort⁴, b. 1644, bpt. Second Church, Scituate, June 7, 1646; m. Boston Marah Wild, bpt. Roxbury, Mass. Aug. 2, 1646, dau. of Joseph and Barbara Wild of Roxbury
- 4. Elizabeth⁴, bpt. Second Church, Scituate, June 7, 1646 with brother Comfort; d. ___; m. Mar. 6, 1666/7 John Treadwell of Oyster Bay, Long Island
- 5. Benjamin⁴, b. Yarmouth, Feb. 6, 1647/8, d. ___; m. Dec. 23, 1675 Elizabeth Allerton, dau. of Isaac Allerton, Jr. of New Haven, Conn. and Virginia
- 6. Jehosaphat⁴, b. Yarmouth Jan. 12, 1649/50
- 7. Constant⁴, b. Charlestown 1652, d. Oct. 5, 1654
- 8. William⁴, b. Charlestown Mar. 18, 1654/5, d. Dec. 13, 1659
- 9. Josiah⁴, b. Charlestown Sept. 1, 1657, d. ; m. (1) at Hempstead April, 1672 Elizabeth Hicks, d. 1691, dau. of John Hicks, 2nd husband of Josiah's mother Rachel (2) Rebekah (Whitney?)
- 10. John⁴, b. probably 1658 or 1659 posthumous. Living 1668

2. Dr. Thomas 4 Starr, Jr. (Thomas 3, Comfort 2, Thomas 1 Starr)

was born about 1642 and died end of 1704 or beginning of 1705, as his will was proved January 1704/5. He married (1) Elizabeth Gilbert, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Rossiter) Gilbert of Taunton, Mass. and (2) Ruth ___. She was living in Newport, R. I. after September 5, 1704.

Dr. Thomas the Starr became a doctor like his father and grandfather. He left Yarmouth, Mass and settled in Newport, R. I., where he calls himself a house carpenter. He received a grant of land from the Newport proprietors. His will was proved January 1704/5 and names his wife Ruth and children Thomas, Jehosaphat, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Hannah.

- 1. Thomas 5 Starr (Thomas 4, Jr., Thomas 3, Comfort 2, Thomas 1 Starr)

 Little is known about Thomas 5 Starr. He died in 1719. His daughter was Sarah 6 Starr.
- 1. Sarah⁶ Starr (Thomas⁵, Thomas⁴, Thomas³, Comfort², Thomas¹ Starr) born Yarmouth, Mass. 1705, d. 1756 at Newport, R.I.; m. Daniel³ Shrieve (See SHRIEVE)

Sarah⁶ Starr was 14 years old when her father Thomas⁵ Starr died in 1719. The Town Council Records of Newport, Vol. V., p. 1, April 13, 1719, show that "Sarah Starr, age 14 years, appeared in Council and desired that Jonathan Sakim be appointed her guardian etc."

She married Daniel³ Shrieve. She died in 1756. In her will she names her first son, Starr Shrieve. This will is recorded in Newport Town Council Records, Book 12, p. 21. This book was badly damaged during its storage in New York City during the Revolutionary War. When the records were recovered after the war, only a few entries could be deciphered that concern this family except parts of Sarah⁶ (Starr) Shrieve's

will.

Her son Daniel 4 Shrieve married Mary Greene, and their daughter married John 5 Maxson, all as shown elsewhere in these pages.

STEWART

Here we continue the lamentations begun with our search for our Hyde family ancestors, and shed a few more literary tears because we cannot trace the lineage of the Stewart family.

In Emma 7 Frances Peckham's Bible, she left the memorandum about Mary Stewart Hyde referred to in the Foreword. Since in her early years, before and after her marriage, she was interested in the recovery of a legendary Hyde estate, it is unlikely that she was in error in naming her great grandparents William and Mary (Stewart) Hyde.

Miss Sarter spent much time in searching records of the Hyde and Stewart families. There were numerous records of families bearing these names in Westerly, Hopkinton, and Stonington townships and elsewhere, but no record of the marriage of this couple was found, nor any record of brothers and sisters.

We regretfully leave the problem of the Stewarts and Hydes to others. The notes compiled by Emilie Sarter on file in the Westerly Public Library may be of service in this task. Among these notes will be found a record of a Mary Stewart, born April 24, 1757, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Stewart of Voluntown, Connecticut. Perhaps this is one clue which may help solve the problem.

In addition to this information I learned recently from the U.S. census records of 1790 and 1800 that a William Hyde and family was living at that time in Old Lebanon, Connecticut.

George¹ Stillman was born in England in 1654 or 1655. He died in Wethersfield, Hartford County, Connecticut Colony, on November 17, 1728. He married in London in 1677 or 1678 (1) Jane (tradition says Lady Jane) Pickering, born in London, England, 1659. She died enroute to New England in 1683 or 1684, and was buried at sea. He married (2) Rebecca Smith, born at Wethersfield 1668, and who died there Oct. 7, 1750, dau. of Lieutenant Philip and Rebecca (Foote) Smith, dau. of Nathaniel Foote, one of the original settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut Colony.

George¹ Stillman landed probably at Boston and went to Hadley, Massachusetts Colony, before 1686, where he became a merchant. That year he married Rebecca Smith of Wethersfield. In 1698 he was representative from Hadley at the General Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, meeting at Boston, and a selectman of Hadley for some years previous.

In 1704 or 1705 he removed to Wethersfield, the first town in Connecticut Colony. By the time he died in 1728, George Stillman owned land in Wethersfield, Hartford, Glastonbury, Middletown, and Haddam, Conn.

He made his will July 26, 1728. In it he gives his wife Rebecca 100 pounds and life use of real property. As to his son by Jane Pickering, "I give my son George 2nd, 100 pounds money, besides what he has already received from me, to be paid to him out of my estate, my wife Rebecca and my sons Nathaniel and John executors". Inventory was valued at 4,436 pounds, 13 shillings, 4 pence, and included two negroes valued at 50 pounds each, cows, steers, merchandise, etc. (Savage 4.196 Judd's History of Hadley, 1905)

Children of George and (1) Jane (Pickering) Stillman:

1. George², b. Steeple Aspon, Wiltshire,

England, 1678, d. Westerly, R. I. Colony, New England, 1760 or 1761; marr. in Westerly by Peter Crandall, Justice of the Peace, Apr. 13, 1706, Deborah³ Crandall, bpt. Apr. 11, 1685, dau. of Rev. Joseph² and Deborah (Burdick) Crandall. (Arnold 5, Wash. Co. Westerly Marriages p. 61) (See CRANDALL)

If there were other children by Jane Pickering no record has been found.

Children of George¹ and (2) Rebecca (Smith) Stillman: All born in Hadley, Mass. Bay Col. except 13. Benjamin.

- 2. Rebecca², b. Jan. 14, 1687/8, d. unmarried at Wethersfield, Oct. 18, 1713
- 3. Mary², b. Jul. 12, 1689, d. Wethersfield June 30, 1735; m. Feb. 5, 1717/8 Wethersfield, Deliverance Blinn
- 4. Nathaniel², b. Jul. 1, 1691, d. Weth. Jan. 1, 1770; m. (1) Mar. 3, 1715, Anna Southmayd, (2) Sarah Allen
- 5. (Deacon) John², b. Feb. 19, 1692/3, d. Weth. Jan. 6, 1775; m. May 26, 1715 Mary Wolcott
- 6. Sarah², b. Dec. 28, 1694, d. ?Jan. 18, 1715?; m. Samuel Willard
- 7. Martha², b. Nov. 28, 1696, d. Weth. Oct. 2, 1712
- 8. Anna², b. Apr. 6, 1699, d. Mar. 7, 1767; m. Weth. Apr. 27, 1721, Deacon Hezekiah May
- 9. Elizabeth², b. Oct. 19, 1700, m. Weth. Peter Blinn

- 10. Hannah², b. Nov. 7, 1702, d. ?Apr. 22, 1755; m. (1) 1726 John Caldwell, (2) Dr. Neil McLean Jan. 5, 1737
- 11. Lydia², b. Nov. 7, 1702, d. ?Sept. 3, 1750?; m. Rev. Daniel Russell
- 12. Esther², b. 1701, d. Weth. Aug. 9, 1705
- 13. Benjamin², b. Weth. Jul. 29, 1705, d. ?1780?, m. (1) Sarah Doty, (2) Catherine Chauncey, (3) Anna Pierson

(Stillman Genealogy, by Edgar Stillman of Westerly, 1903)

1. George Stillman, (George)
was born at Steeple Aspon, Wiltshire, England,
in 1678, and died at Westerly, Rhode Island
Colony, New England, in 1760 or 1761. He married on April 13, 1706, in Westerly, Deborah3
Crandall, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Deborah
(Burdick) Crandall. The ceremony was performed
by her uncle, Peter Crandall, Justice of the
Peace.

George² Stillman did not come to America with his parents, but remained in England with friends, not emigrating until probably 1700, when he was about 22 years old, and independent of his father. It is not known when he arrived in New England, nor whether he joined his father at Hadley. He owned a tract of land in Westerly, Rhode Island Colony, at the time he was admitted a freeman of Westerly, March 22, 1703, when he was 25 years old.

He was admitted freeman of the Colony from Westerly "in the bend of the Pawcatuck river called "Crumb's Neck" some two miles north of Westerly, the exact date unknown.

He was called "Dr. George Stillman, M.D.". He was Clerk of the Seventh Day Baptist Church for over thirty years (See Stiles Wethersfield, Conn., II. 670)

Westerly land records show that in 1737, 1738, and 1744 George² Stillman transferred land respectively to his sons Joseph³, George³, Jr., and Elisha.

On April 18, 1750, at Westerly, King's County George² Stillman made his will. He died in Westerly in 1760 or 1762, "in his 83rd year".

The will gives his wife Deborah the use of 1/3 of his real estate, excepting ten acres that he orders sold if his estate is forced to make good any land he sold at Colchester, Connecticut; and 1/3 "moveables" after debts and funeral charges; 1 cow; and orders his son Benjamin to keep a cow for her "widowhood" both winter and summer; it also provides the west room in the dwelling house and equal privileges with Benjamin in the milk room and cellar so long as she remains a widow.

The will mentions sons George, Joseph, John, Elisha, Benjamin, and daughter Deborah Tanner. His wife Deborah and son George³ were Executors; witnesses John Lewis, Samuel Champlin, Jonathan Wells, and Jonathan Lewis. (Westerly Council & Probate 3:628 ff--1745-1762). A codicil to the will was made and signed July 20, 1757 providing for the three daughters of Joseph³, who predeceased George².

The inventory showed farming utensils and household goods amounting to 1,106 pounds, 16 shillings, 6 pence; Cash due by bonds, notes, etc. 3,269 pounds, 7 shillings, 10 pence; tota, 4,376 pounds, 4 shillings, 4 pence. Appraisers were Joseph Clark and David Maxon. Captain George³ Stillman, executor, appeared before Westerly Town Council Sept. 28, 1761 and made oath that he had made presentment of same.

Children of George² and Deborah³ (Crandall) Stillman, all born Westerly, R.I.C.: (Arnold vWesterly B & D p. 135)

- 1. Deborah³, b. Jan. 11, 1706/7; m. there Nov. 3, 1741 Benjamin Tanner
- 2. Nathaniel³, b. May 2, 1709, d. ?young?
- 3. Mary³, b. Sept. 27, 1711, prob. d. young (not in will)
- 4. George³, b. Feb. 13, 1713/4, d. ___; m. Westerly, Nov. 3, 1737, by Elder John Maxson, Mary⁴ Burdick, dau. of Samuel³ and Tacy⁴ (Maxson) Burdick (See BURDICK)
- 5. Joseph³, b. Dec. 5, 1716, d. Westerly; m. June 17, 1739, Mary Maxon, b. Aug. 28, 1718, dau. Joseph and Bethiah (Hubbard) Maxon
- 6. John³, b. June 14, 1719, d. Westerly Nov. 5, 1790; m. Westerly Dec. 12, 1745, Mary Clark, b. Jul. 5, 1728 or 29, d. Feb. 26, 1789
- 7. Elisha³, b. Apr. 25, 1722, d. Hopkinton Jul. 26, 1796; m. (1) Mar. 5, 1745, Hannah Rogers, (2) Jan. 3, 1759, Mary Davis, (3) Mrs. Elizabeth Burdick
- 8. Benjamin³, b. Jan. 24, 1725/6, d. ; m. at Westerly Feb. 28, 1750 Mary³ Saunders, b. Westerly May 13, 1731, dau. of John² Saunders
- 4. George³ Stillman (George², George¹ Stillman)
 was born at Westerly, Rhode Island Colony, on
 February 13, 1713/4. He was married at Westerly
 by Elder John Maxson to Mary¹ Burdick, daughter

of Samuel³ and Tacy⁴ (Maxon) Burdick. (See (BURDICK).

Children of George³ and Mary⁴ (Burdick) Stillman; all born in Westerly:

- 1. George⁴, b. May 19, 1739, d. Westerly June 15, 1817; marr. at Westerly Feb. 11, 1758, Esther Stillman, b. Westerly Nov. 27, 1740, dau. of Joseph³ (Brother of George³) and Mary (Maxon) Stillman
- 2. Sarah⁴, b. Apr. 5, 1746, m. Elias Crandall Apr. 13, 1769, b. Westerly Oct. 17, 1747
- 3. Joseph¹4, b. Aug. 30, 1752, d. Petersburg, N. Y. Dec. 9, 1825; m. at Westerly Elizabeth Maxon
- 4. Tacy⁴, b. Apr. 14, 1755, d. Westerly Sept. 20, 1828; m. at Westerly Jan. 12, 1774 Lieut. Stephen⁴ Saunders, b. Apr. 28, 1749, at Westerly, d. Westerly Sept. 30, 1839, son of Stephen³ and Lydia⁵ (Wilcox) Saunders (See SAUNDERS)

WEEDEN

James Weeden of Chesham, County Bucks, England, and of Portsmouth, R. I. Colony, New England, was baptized at Chesham July 30, 1585. He died probably before Dec. 17, 1673, when his second wife conveyed land in Portsmouth.

He married (1) September 11, 1615, Phillip or Phillippa Cock (sometimes spelled Cocke and Cooke), baptized at Chesham January 14, 1587/8, living in 1632, daughter of William and Joan Cock of Belenden in the parish of Chesham. She died in New England, probably at Portsmouth; and

(2) about 1650, Rose ____(Grinnell) (Paine), widow successively of Matthew Grinnell and Anthony Paine. She survived her third husband and was living in Portsmouth as late as Dec. 17, 1673, as shown by records of a sale of land to her son by her first marriage.

James Weeden arrived in Boston Harbor on July 13, 1638, on the ship Martin. The voyage of this ship is known only through the death of one of its passengers, Sylvester Bladwin, also of Buckinghamshire, and the settlement of his estate by depositions of witnesses as to the will. James Weeden and Chad Brown were called upon to testify regarding Baldwin's will.

Listed in Bank's Planters in the passenger list of the Martin with James Weeden were his wife Phillippa, sons James and William, and daughters Anna and Martha. Why James, then about 14 years old is not listed is not known.

The name of James Weeden appears in Rhode Island Colony records from 1648 on, but the references are often to his son James². For instance James Weeden's name appears twice on the census dated 1655 and called "The Roule of ye Freemen of ye Colonie of everie Towne", once on the Portsmouth list as "James Weeden Sen'r" and once on the Newport list with his

two sons William² Weeden and James² Weeden, Jr. (R.I. C.R. 1:300 and 1:301). The Portsmouth James Weeden is probably James¹, while the Newport James is James² Weeden and James³ Weeden, son of William².

On March 31, 1658, James Weeden sold six acres of land in Portsmouth to Daniel Grinnell, his wife Rose's son by her first husband.

He probably died before December 17, 1673, for on this date Rose Weeden, of Portsmouth, sold 53 acres of land in Portsmouth to her son Matthew Grinnell, for 30 pounds and maintenance for life.

Children of James and Phillippa (Cock) Weeden:

- 1. John², baptized Sept. 15, 1616, at Chesham. Mentioned in will of aunt Elizabeth Weeden Jan. 9, 1636/7. On Banks passenger list of the Martin with James¹. D.
- 2. William², baptized at Chesham May 30, $\overline{1619}$, d. 1676; m.
- 3. Alice², baptized Sept. 26, 1621, perhaps the child of James¹ who was buried at Chesham Mar. 2, 1628/9
- 4. James², baptized Feb. 10, 1624/5, d. unmarried 1702, leaving his property to his brother William's children or grandchildren. Settled in Newport, on list of freemen 1655, juryman in 1682 (Austin p. 414 and R.I.C.R.)
- 5. Anna², b. about 1627, mentioned in will of aunt Elizabeth Weeden Jan 9, 1636/7. On passenger list of the Martin 1638
- 6. Martha, baptized June 1, 1632, same as above.
- 2. <u>William</u>² <u>Weeden</u> (James¹)

was baptized at Chesham, County Bucks, England, May 30, 1619 and died before Nov. 29, 1676, Rhode Island Colony, New England. Nothing is known of his wife.

William² Weeden was 19 years old when he arrived in Boston on the Martin with his parents and brothers and sisters July 13, 1638. By October 12, 1648, he was one of the members of the First Baptist Church at Newport, R.I.C., in full communion. He was made a freeman in 1655, is on the Roule of 1655, and was commissioner in 1659 to 1662.

On March 20, 1661, his name appears as one of those who desired to purchase Misquamicut (Westerly).

In 1665 he was Deputy from Newport to the General Assembly sitting there May 3, 1665; again on May 4, 1669; June 29, 1670; Oct. 25, 1671, March 5, 1671/2 when he is called "Serj't".

At a meeting of the Governors and Magistrates of Newport, at Newport Jan. 30, 1669/70 (R.I.C.R. 2:364-5) "There is allowed to Serjeant William Weeden, five shillings and six pence in money, for severall disbursements by him, being for money lent in the Generall Assembly".

He had previously "laid down 3 sh for the present" to accommodate a committee going to Connecticut. The same year he with three others lent the colony thirty pounds on behalf of Newport and it was ordered that he should be paid the 5 shillings 6 pence he had previously loaned.

From 1670 to 1672 he is called Sergeant.

June 30, 1674, he was recorded as owning 60 acres, bounded partly by Joseph Card and James Rogers and partly by a mill pond, together with house, barn and orchards.

Dr. John Clarke made his will on April 20, 1676, appointing his friends William Weeden, Phillip Smith, and Richard Bailey as executors or trustees. The will was proved on May 17, 1676. Each executor was to receive 30 shillings annually "forever".

We do not know the date of his death. It is from Samuel Hubbard's letter to Mr. Edward Stennitt in England, dated Nov. 29, 1676, that we learn that certain members of the First Baptist Church at Newport had died. "...of the old church first Mr. Joseph Torrey, then my dear brother (in the church) John Crandall, then Mr. John Clarke, then William Weeden, a deacon, then John Salmon; a sad stroke in very deed, young men and maids, to this day I never knew or heard the like in New England".

Benedict² Arnold owned land on Conanicut Island, bounded partly by land of the assignees of William² Weeden, deceased. (Austin p. 244; 2nd column Will of Benedict² Arnold, made Dec. 24, 1677; proved June or July 1678)

Children of William² and ____ Weeden:

(All born probably at Newport) Austin p. 414; possibly one or two of those assumed to be his sons may have been grandsons (and sons of William³)

- 1. James³, m. Mary
- 2. William³, m. Sarah² Peckham
- 3. Philip³, m. Ann Sisson, dau. of George and Sarah (Lawton)
- 4. John³, d. Aug. 26, 1710 ?at James-town?; m. Jane² Underwood, dau. of Henry¹ and Jane (____) Underwood
- 5. Jeremiah³, d. 1756; m. (1) Mary

Clarke, dau. of Jeremiah and Cann (Audley?) Clarke and (2) Sarah Clarke, her sister

- 6. Joseph³, d. 17⁴5; m. Hannah Davol, dau. of Jonathan and Hannah (Adley?)
 Davol
- 7. Thomas³, d. Dec. 28, 1714; m. Grace
- 8. Phebe³, d. 1745; mar. William² Peckham, d. June 2, 1734, son of John¹ and Mary¹ (Clarke) Peckham
- 9. Hannah³ Weeden, marr.

 (1) William² Clarke, d. Sept. 30, 1683, son of Joseph¹ Clarke

 (2) Thomas² Peckham, d. 1709, son of John¹ Peckham

 (3) Joseph² Clarke, b. Apr. 1643, d. Jan. 11, 1726/7, son of Joseph¹ and brother of her first husband, William² Clarke

See Peckham Genealogy for children of Thomas² and Hannah (Weeden) (Clarke) PECKHAM

"Samuel West's Memorandum Book", as reproduced in <u>The Mayflower Descendants</u>, Vol. 26:lff., states (p. 10) that "my great-grandfather Francis West came from Europe to America soon after the first settlement at Plymouth..." (Samuel⁴, Thomas³, Francis², Francis¹)

Francis West is found in Plymouth Colony Records 1651-68, Vols. 3 and 4. He was admitted Freeman of New Plymouth June 8, 1655.

By June 1, 1658 he was at "Duxburrow", one of two Surveyors of "Highwaies".

At the "Generall Court" of June 6, 1660, he was made Constable of Duxburrow.

He was "sworne" in the "Grand Enquest" at the General Court at Plymouth June 3, 1662.

Francis¹ West married <u>Susannah</u>² <u>Soule</u>, daughter of George¹ and Mary (Beckett) <u>Soule</u> of <u>Duxbury</u>. (See SOULE)

Children of Francis and Susannah (Soule) West:

- 1. Francis²
- 2. Thomas²
- 3. Peter²
- 4. William², m. Jane Tanner, dt. of Francis and ____(Babcock) Tanner
- 5. Richard²
- 6. Clement²
- 7. John²
- 8. Martha², m. (1) James Card, (2) Jeremiah

Fones in 1710

9. Susannah², m. as his second wife, in 1692, Moses Barber (See BARBER)

There is considerable evidence that Matthew West may have been the first of this family of Wests in America. (Austin 218, R.I.C.R., I). But lacking certainty, we have taken the word of Samuel⁴ West that his "great grandfather, Francis West, came from Europe to America soon after the first settlement at Plymouth..."

WHITFORD

Pasco¹ Whitford was born probably in England or in one of the English settlements of the New World. He may have been born on Easter day or during the Easter season, for Pasco means Easter. (Pascowebb, meaning Pasco the weaver, is an example of a compound surname found in Weekley's <u>Surnames</u>).

Pascol Whitford died at Kingston, now North Kingston, in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations after April 13, 1697, at which time he is recorded in that town as a witness to a deed.

His wife's name was Mary, which is all that is known of her.

He was in Newport in 1680, where he was taxed 2 shillings in that year. He seems to have been in East Greenwich soon after, for he is mentioned in the will of Charles Macarty, one of the grantees of East Greenwich. The will was made "February 18, 1682" and entered in the Book of Record March 22, 1683/4: "to Pasco Whitford the deapt that he doth owe me and halfe the sheepe of mine in his keeping".

In 1689 Pascol Whitford was made a freeman of the town and on May 6, 1690 the General Assembly at Newport admitted him, one of several inhabitants of East Greenwich, as a freeman of the colony. (R.I. C.R. 3.270)

He was probably living in the King's Town by 1697, for on April 3 of that year he witnessed a deed of Samuel Eldred, Sr., to his son John Eldred.

Children of Pascol and Mary (____) Whitford:

- Nicholas², b. about 1665, d. Dec. 3, 1743; m. Mary
- 2. Pasco², m. Mary³ Stafford, dau. of Joseph² and Sarah (Holden) Stafford

1. Nicholas² Whitford (Pasco¹)
was born about 1665 at Newport or Portsmouth,
Rhode Island Colony. He died between December
3, 1743, when he made his will, and March 28,
1747/8 when his will was proved at West Greenwich. His wife was named Mary and died before
Dec. 3, 1743, since she is not mentioned in his
will.

He was apparently apprenticed to Orpheus Pomeroy of Portsmouth, who was a weaver, and who left Nicholas Whitford, called "of Portsmouth", a loom in his will dated March 13, 1682/3 and proved July 10, 1683 (Austin 154; 223).

Nicholas² Whitford removed to East Green-wich, where on January 21, 1696/7 he had purchased **land** of David Shippee for 6 pounds.

On November 29, 1703, he sold a house and 30 acres in East Greenwich to William Underwood for 15 pounds. (Austin 210)

On February 3, 1709/10 he had a quarter of a right of land in the tract of 30,000 acres that on April 6, 1741 became West Greenwich.

On August 14, 1721, Nicholas and Mary Whitford mortgaged $25\frac{1}{4}$ acres of East Greenwich land, including house, buildings, etc., to the Colony. This mortgage was discharged Nov. 7, 1733.

His son Pasco³ was deeded on March 12, 1732/3 the twenty acres on which he was then living.

The Rhode Island Colony Records, Vol. V, show that the General Assembly at Newport "the 3th day of April 1745" (printed records) admitted as a Freeman of the Colony from West Greenwich "Nicholas Whitford, son of Pascho".

His will was made on Dec. 3, 1743, at West Greenwich and proved there March 28, 1747/8.

His eight surviving children received bequests, as did two grandchildren, and a great-grandson.

Children of Nicholas² and Mary (____) Whitford:

The order is according to the will.

- 1. Pasco³
- 2. Robert³
- 3. David³
- 4. Ezekiel³
- 5. Catharine³, m. Timothy Peckham
- 6. Dinah³, m. Thomas Weaver
- 7. Mary³, b. June 1, 1721, d. May 22, 1745; marr. Samuel⁴ Greene (James³, James², John¹) (See GREENE)
- 8. Ruth³, m. Henry Summers
- 9. A daughter, m. Thomas³ Jacques (Jackwaise)
- 10. A daughter, m. Jonathan² Hill

Edward Wilcox was born, perhaps in Devon or Cornwall, England, probably between 1605 and 1610. He was on the Island of Aquidneck before October 1, 1639, for his name "Edward Wilcocks" appears on the "Catalogue" of persons admitted to be inhabitants on the Island on that date.

He had land in Portsmouth, as is shown by the sale on April 13, 1660, by his son Daniel² to John Briggs of "any parcel of land granted within the limits of the town of Portsmouth which was my father's Edward Wilcox". Edward¹ Wilcox had evidently died before this date.

It is not known whether this Edward Wilcox was related to the John Wilcox of the mainland, or Nar-ragansett, partner of Richard Smith, Sr., in a trading post there.

Edward Wilcox was married and had at least two children, but nothing is known of his wife.

Children of Edward and Wilcox:

- 1. Daniel², b. probably in England, d. July 2, 1702, at Tiverton, R.I.C.; m. at Portsmouth Nov. 28, 1661, (2) Elizabeth Cooke, dau. of John and Sarah (Warren) Cooke
- 2. Stephen², b. probably in England, about 1633, d. at Westerly, R.I.C. before Feb. 6, 1689/90; m. about 1658 Hannah² Hazard (See HAZARD)
- 2. Stephen² Wilcox (Edward¹)
 was born, probably in England, about 1633, and
 died at Westerly, Rhode Island Colony, in New
 England, before February 6, 1689/90. He married
 about 1658, Hannah² Hazard, daughter of Thomas¹
 and Martha (____) Hazard of Boston, Massachusetts
 Bay Colony, and Portsmouth, Rhode Island Colony.

She was baptized in the First Church, Boston, on September 10, 1637.

"Steven Wilcockes" was received an inhabitant of the town of Portsmouth at a town meeting on March 3, 1656/7, and on May 18, 1658, he was made a Freeman of the Colony.

Stephen² Wilcox and Thomas Kent were granted land on December 10, 1657.

On January 30, 1657/8, Thomas Hazard gave Stephen Wilcox thirty-four acres of land, part of his farm, in Portsmouth, in dower with his daughter Hannah.

Stephen² Wilcox moved to Misquamicut upon the settlement of that town, and was on the 1669 list of free inhabitants of the "Towne of Westerle".

Children of Stephen² and Hannah² (Hazard) Wilcox:

- 1. Edward³, b. at Portsmouth about 1659, d. at Westerly Nov. 5, 1715; m. (1) about 1683, Mary³ Hazard, dau. of Robert² and Mary² (Brownell) Hazard; and (2) May 1, 1698, Thomasin (or Tamsen) Stevens
- 2. Thomas³, d. 1728; m. Martha³ Hazard, dau. of Robert² and Mary² (Brownell) Hazard
- 3. Daniel³, m. 1697 Mary Wordell (or Wodell)
- 4. William³, m. Jan. 25, 1698, Dorothy Palmer, probably of Stonington, Conn. Colony.
- 5. Stephen³, m. 170⁴ Elizabeth³ Crandall, dau. of John² and Elizabeth (Gorton)

Crandall

- 6. Hannah³, m. Samuel Clarke, son of Jeremiah and Anne (Audley) Clarke
- 7. Jeremiah³, m. Mary Mollett, dau. of Thomas and Mary Mollett
- 1. Edward³ Wilcox, (Stephen², Edward¹)
 was born about 1659, probably at Portsmouth,
 Rhode Island Colony, and died at Westerly November 5, 1715. His first wife was his first cousin, Mary³ Hazard, daughter of Robert² and Mary² (Brownell) Hazard. On May 1, 1698, probably at Westerly, since the marriage is recorded there, he married (2) Thomasin (or Tamsen) Stevens, daughter of Richard Steven of Taunton, Mass.

Children of Edward³ and (1) Mary³ (Hazard) Wilcox:

- 1. Mary⁴, b. about 1684 or 1685; m. Joseph Lewis
- 2. Hannah⁴, m. Ezekiel Garrett
- 3. Stephen⁴, m. July 12, 1716, Mary Randall
- 4. Edward⁴, m. at Westerly June 4, 1716, Dinah² Barber, dau. of Moses¹ and (2) Susannah² (West) Barber (See BARBER)

Children of Edward³ and (2) Thomasin or Tamsen (Stevens) Wilcox:

- 5. Sarah4
- 6. Thomas4
- 7. Hezekiah⁴
- 8. Elisha⁴

- 9. Amey4
- 10. Susannah⁴
- 4. Edward Wilcox, (Edward Stephen Edward)
 The dates of Edward Wilcox's birth and death are not known. He married at Westerly, Rhode Island Colony, on June 4, 1716, Dinah Barber, daughter of Moses and Susannah (West) Barber of Kingstown, Rhode Island Colony. She was a great-grand-daughter of George Soule, who came to America on the "Mayflower".

Children of Edward and Dinah (Barber)

- 1. Mary⁵, b. Oct. 4, 1717
- 2. Hannah⁵, b. Oct. 29, 1720
- 3. Lydia⁵, b. at Westerly Apr. 6, 1725; m. at Westerly Aug. 12, 1744, Stephen³ Saunders, Jr., son of Stephen² and (2) Rachel² (Bliven) Saunders. He was b. at Westerly Aug. 3, 1722, d. Jan. 11, 1777. (See SAUNDERS)
- 4. Susannah⁵, b. Oct. 4, 1727
- 5. Joseph⁵, b. Aug. 27, 1730

See R.I. Historical Society Collns. Vol. 25, #4, p. 109; R.I. Land Evidences I. 16; Brigahm's Portsmouth; R.I.C.R. Vol. I. 91; Arnold's Washington County, Westerly Births and Deaths 144

WILLEY

Isaac¹ Willey was probably born in England. He died in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, about 1685. He married probably in England (1) Johanna ____ who died at New London, Connecticut Colony, about 1670. He married at New London after 1670 (2) Anna (____) Lester, widow of Edward Lester. She died at New London in 1692.

Isaac¹ Willey was in Boston by 1640. He was in Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1644, and in 1645 went to Connecticut Colony with John² Winthrop, Jr., son of John¹ Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Children of Isaac and (1) Johanna (____)
Willey:

- 1. Isaac², bpt. First Church in Boston, Mass. Bay Colony, August 2, 1640
- 2. Hannah², bpt. at Boston, March 6, 1641/2, d. at Millington, Connecticut Colony, about 1681; m. at New London about 1658, as his second wife, (1) Thomas Hunger-ford (1 child, Hannah² Hungerford) (See HUNGERFORD). She m. (2) Peter Blackfield (Blackford, Blatchford) of New London. Children by (2), Peter, Hannah, Joanna Blackfield. She m. (3) in 1673, Samuel Spencer of Millington. Children by (3) Sarah, Mary, John, Abraham Spencer.

Boston Records, First Church Baptisms, p. 10 and p. 37;

Isaac Willey of New London, Conn. and His Descendants by Henry Willey, New Bedford, 1888;

Caulkins, History of New London, pp. 310, 250, 280;

Connecticut Colony Records II, 525, 558





PECKHAM CEMETERIES in the Westerly - Charlestown Areas

For the information of the descendants of our branch of the Peckham family, I will describe the location of three Peckham cemeteries in the Bradford (formerly Niantic) Rhode Island area. By following these instructions the burial places should be easily found.

The <u>Samuel Peckham Cemetery</u> is in the rear of a white house on the top of the hill on the east side of the road to Charlestown and about 3/4 mile more or less from the railroad overpass in Bradford. It is now so overgrown with pine or fir that the monuments cannot be seen from the road.

The James Peckham Burying Ground is nearly one-half mile farther south on the Charlestown road. It abuts on the east side of the road and is thus actually in the Charlestown township. Westerly township is on the west side of the road. Robert Burdick Peckham and his wife Martha Adams Peckham (she was a cousin of President John Quincy Adams) are buried here. They are the ancestors of many Peckham families living in California.

Robert B. Peckham was married twice. Nearly all, if not all, of his children by his first wife Martha emigrated to California. This probably accounts for the fact that his grave is marked only by fieldstones, while that of his wife has the customary colonial marble head and foot stones. If any of my distant cousins read this genealogy they have an opportunity to remedy this situation. By his second wife, Robert had a son Charles, born in 1866 and still living when I called on him in 1951. He did not know where his father was buried at that time.

The Daniel³ Peckham Burying Ground, the oldest in the Charlestown-Westerly area, is on a farm purchased by him in 1733 from Charles Ninigret, Sachem of the Narragansett Indians. (See Land Evidences or

Deed Records in the County Clerk's office in Westerly). The farm was at that time in the town of Westerly. Two or three years later Westerly was subdivided into three townships, Westerly, Charlestown, and Hopkinton.

To reach this cemetery, take the second and uphill lane a few hundred feet south of the James 5 Peckham burying ground and drive easterly about one mile to its terminus at a one-and-a-half story farmhouse with a one-story ell extending to the east. It will be recognized by two brick chimneys, one near each end of the original house, plus a chimney for the ell. The space between the two chimneys of the main part represents the original part of Daniel3 Peckham's home, much altered, no doubt, by his descendants. The ends of the house beyond the chimneys are additions to the old house. A white picket fence encloses the front yard. To reach the cemetery, walk northward between barn and house and through a gateway in a stone wall separating the two buildings from the meadow beyond. The graveyard will be found immediately to the right after one passes through the gate. I had the location marked a few years ago by a boulder with a bronze placque, with the word PECKHAM upon it and the names of our direct ancestors, Daniel³, Abel⁴ Peckham, and others buried there. The grave of Daniel³ J. Peckham is just to the right of the boulder bearing the bronze plate. All grave markers are unlettered field stones. Peleg5 Peckham, great-grandfather of my cousins Mrs. Gertrude Hoxsie, Mrs. Ruth James, and Mrs. Anna Henderson, of Wakefield, Providence, and Westerly, respectively, is buried here. These women, daughters of Elisha Peckham, were born in the house just described. Abel Peckham is our common great-great grandfather. Some of his children were first settlers in Pownal, Vermont.

Abel¹ Peckham's home was located east of the Daniel³ Peckham homesite, and not far from his father's house. James⁵ Peckham's home was an eighteenth century, two-story, shed roof type of house

built some distance west of the original Peckham homesite. My mother lived in it for a short time. It was torn down and the timbers used in building a house in Bradford (then Niantic).

A LETTER FROM TOBIAS SAUNDERS TO FITZ JOHN WINTHROP (probably from Westerly, R.I.)

For Major Wintrop (sic), New London, Hast.(?) Major John Wintrop -- This few lines may sertifi that this day I have bin with Ninicraft, and have had much discors with him consearing these late uncomfortable times consearing (sic) Philip; and it can be disearned, nither do I believe that he have any hand in the least in joyning with him in his blodi design, nither can it be disearned that he do reioyc at the mischif that he doath, but saith that it may be made mor manifest, that a all jelosie may be taken of if the English shall desier him, he will aford them the best assistance that he can; for, saith he, whi showld it be thought or jmmajind that I showld joyn with him that have kiled me aleaven men this spring; but if he had not dun him that jniary hee cannot for gett the kindness that he received from King Charls, and the commshners when thay wear in thees parts. I have desired him to deliver vp his arms, and he saith then hee have nothing to defend him self, for Oncass have kiled on of his men this sumer, & how soon hee may do mor mischif hee knows not. Thar for is not willing to deliver them, but in a few words he saith it again & again that King Charls and his commishners have so jnjaged his hart so that if the English can finde that if he prove falc to them he shall desier no favor from them. It is good for the English to looke to him that tells them fair tals, as Onkas who was in counsell with Philips mesenjars three dais togeather in the wods privately and received of them peag & coats, and saith that Onkas have sent for the English to examin him vpon what account he do so, but Nenigrat saith he have received nothing from Philip, nither will he send him any meshenjars, and have sent order to all his men eastward that none shall go to him nor help him. would desier you to beleve what he hear saith opens you his very heart.

> Your servant, Tobias Sanders (sic)

This 3rd of July 1675

Nenicraft 2 his mark by his order.

NOTE:

King Philip's War 1673-1677 Westerly families fled to Newport and to Connecticut and during these years there are no records, as town business ceased because of King Philip's War. In 1676 the refugees began to return to Westerly.

Sanders (Saunders) in the Winthrop Papers, Mass. Historical Society Collection, Vol. 41, p. 426

STEPHEN⁴ SAUNDERS

State of Rhode Island and

Providence Plantations.

Secretary's office September 24th A. D. 1833.

I certify that at the session of the General Assembly of said State in June one thousand seven hundred and seventy five Stephen Saunders, Junior was elected Lieutenant of the second Company of Militia in the town of Westerly in said State: That at May session one thousand seven hundred seventy six Stephen Saunders was elected Lieutenant of said company: that said Stephen Saunders was annually elected to said office until July one thousand seven hundred and eighty, when he was superced-That at May session one thousand seven hundred eighty one Stephen Saunders was elected Lieutenant of the Senior Class Company in said Westerly, and so continued until May session one thousand seven hundred eighty three inclusive. All which appears of record in this office.

Witness Henry Bowen Secry.

DECLARATION

of

Lieutenant Stephen Saunders
For Pension as Veteran of the Revolutionary War
Dated Aug. 13, 1833

(Preamble Omitted)

That is to say: from the commencement of the Revolutionary War in April 1775, to the latter part of Nov. 1778, he the said Stephen Saunders being during the whole of that period, a Lieutenant, being duly commissioned, of the second company of militia of said Town of Westerly of which during the same period John Gavit was Captain & William Bliven Ensign, performed in said company under his commission as Lieut. & under the orders of Col. Joseph Noyes to whose Rgt. the company belonged divers turns of service from one to ten days each time, in guarding the shores of Westerly and the adjoining Town of Charlestown against the incursions of the enemy; which aforementioned terms of service, though not sufficiently in his memory to enable him particularly to detail them he is confident and willing to declare amounts to at the least three months.

The first of Dec. 1776, still being Lieutenant of the aforementioned company of militia, he was ordered with a detachment thereof under his command, the captain thereof (John Gavit) then abroad in the County of Newport, to Boston Neck, in the Town of South Kingston in the County of Washington, when he acted as captain & commanded said detachment in guarding and protecting the inhabitants and their property against the enemy till the fore part of April 1777, a period of four months and the command of Col. Joseph Noyes, to whose Rgt. said company then belonged. The ensign of this Company during this period of service was Wm. Blivens; at the end of which mentioned period of service he was with the aforesaid detachment discharged and returned to said Westerly. And soon after his return to said Westerly, as early he thinks, as the first of May 1777, this declarant then continuing to be Lieut. of the

aforesaid company was with another detachment therefrom ordered & marched to Point Judith in said South
Kingston where he served guarding against the enemy
till sometime in August 1777, a time of at least
three months, with said detachment, of which he acted
during the whole of this time of service as captain
in Col. Joseph Noyes' Rgt. & his ensign during the
same time the said William Bliven.

The first of January 1778 he was again in said company of which he was then still as commissioned Lieut., ordered & marched to Point Judith, where under the said Capt. Gavit & in Col. Noyes' Regt. he served from that time as Lieut. of said company another period of three months; at the end of which period he was discharged and returned to said Westerly.

From the last of April A D 1778, till the first of August 1778, a period of three months he was stationed with a considerable part of said company under the said Capt. Gavit & in Col. Noyes' Regt. at the military post at Green Hill in said South Kingston & during the whole of this period under his commission & in his capacity of Lieut. of said company, served in guarding against the incursions of the enemy on the Easterly & Westerly of (?) this port a number of miles.

In August 1778 he was ordered in said company under the said Capt. Gavit & in Col. Noyes' Regt. on to the Island of R. Island where he served in his capacity of Lieut. of said company a term of five weeks and was in the action of Sullivan's Expedition & at the end of this term of service was discharged & returned home to said Westerly.

In the latter part of April 1779 he then still being a commissioned Lieut. of said second company of militia of which also at that time the said Gavit was Capt. & the said Bliven Ensign, this declarant was with a detachment of the company ordered again to the military station at Green Hill where he acted and served as Captain of this detachment (the said

Capt. Gavit being absent) from said latter part of September 1779, a period of full five months, traversing and guarding the shores against the enemy, from Quonacontaug Neck in the town of Charlestown to Point Judith Beach in South Kingston, in Col. Noyes' Regt. In the spring and summer of 1780, when he was yet Lieut. of said second company of militia, this declarant with a detachment of said Company was stationed at the military post at Quonocontaug in said town of Charlestown for a period of three months, and during this period he acted as captain of this detachment of the company in guarding the shores of Charlestown against the enemy under Col. Noyes & he knows of no person living by whom he can (prove?) this service. This declarant continued to be a Lieut. of said 2nd company of militia till May 1781, when he was appointed and commissioned a Lieut. of a Senior Class company in said Westerly of which Peleg Berry was Captain & Nathaniel Lewis Ensign and of the latter company he continued as Lieut. to the close of the Revolution. In these two companies in Col. Noyes Regt. and in his capacity of Lieut. between the month of August 1780 and the end of the year 1781, he performed divers short tours of service of one to twelve days each in guarding the shores of Westerly and Charlestown against the enemy, and though it is not in the power of his memory particularly to define these numerous short tours of service, yet he confidently believes & is willing to declare all of them together amounted to not less than two months.

And the said Stephen Saunders declares that he faithfully served out all the aforementioned periods of service, and further declares that he was born in said Westerly as he always been informed & believes on the 28th day of April 1749 that he has no record of his age or birth; That he has always lived in said town of Westerly, except when abroad on the aforementioned services; that he does not recollect ever to have received any written discharge from any of his said services; but that he was verbally discharged by his commanding officers; That he has no documentary evidence of any of his said services nor any of his

said commissions all of which many years since (being deemed useless) were thrown amongst his waste papers & also (?) destroyed.

That he is not acquainted with any clergyman in vicinity, but that he refers to Jedediah W. Knight & Israel Chapman, Esq., his townsmen and neighbors who testify to his character for veracity & their belief of his services as a soldier of the Revolution & also to the accompanying depositions.

Sworn to and signed by

Stephen Saunders

Affidavits by Jed W. Knight and Israel Chapman

Certified by Sam Helme, Clerk

Nov. 25, 1833

Waurick - Nov. 14 - 1786

My Nicholas:

You may think it strange that I have delayed your bag so long - the reason is that the promise of some good apples - I purpose to have sent you some. They have not come to hand but I expect them soon after which I hope you receive your bag - I sent by Benjamin 18 coppers - to buy three little articles -Too small to trouble anybody with, it what I am in present want of, had none by me. 10 coppers value of gum mareleek - 4 copper value Diorahead - I cut my finger badly and want to make a compound salve - the rest is for rat cane - if you can send so small a quantity. I am troubled with mice and have a mind to put an end to them. We are at present in midling health. I want to know if you inquired of Capt. Lawton concerning your bro Daniel wife's name. I want to know that family. Also have you heard of him since he sailed for St. Thomas and Jamaica as he wrote me word his purpose was these islands. If you have any news, I shall be glad to be informed - I shall be glad to know if your kin woman Mary Shrieve*-Uncle Sam Green* oldest daughter has layen in a poor condition a long time - whether dead or alive - I cannot tell I shall be glad to know - The needfull at present. With my respects to you all Your father

Sam Tillinghast.

NOTE: Refers to our ancestors Samuel⁴ Green and daughter Mary⁵ Greene Shrieve. She died Oct. 4, 1784 two years before this letter was written.

NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY 82 Touro Street Incorporated 1854 Herbert O. Brigham, Librarian

September 17, 1949

Newport, R. I.

From scrap book #969 G. H. Richardson pg. 115

Dec. 17, 1720 John Maxon Senior died in 82nd year. He lost his father and brother Richard who were attacked and killed by the Indians. Mrs. Maxon escaped in a shallop to Aquidneck and soon after her son was born after landing in Spring of 1638 before the purchase of the Island from the Indians. He was the first white child born on the Island of Rhode Island.

ATTEST

/signed/ Herbert O. Brigham, Librarian

Herbert O. Brigham
Librarian
Newport Historical Society

Portsmouth named July 1, 1639; Pocasset-Indian name. N.B. - Deed from Indians for Aquidneck dated March 24, 1637, March 7, 1638 at Providence or in Boston, i.e. 1637/8.

19 men sign an agreement to incorporate into a "Boxie Politick". Richard Maxon not among them and could not have been killed by Indians because he is not mentioned until Feb. 7, 1638.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND STATE RECORD COMMISSIONER State House Providence

Grace M. Sherwood

Commissioner

November 2, 1949.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICE OF JOHN MAXSON.

Born Newport, R. I., 1750; enlisted at Newport, R. I., December, 1775, for 1 year, Capt. James Wallace's Co., Col. Richmond's Regt.; died Newport, R. I., April 15, 1822, (Data from copy of pension statement, on file at Pension Office, Washington, D. C.);

Enlisted by Richmond; claimed by Newport; referred to Rowse J. Helme, Esq., July, 1780, (R. I. Colonial Records, v. 9, p. 194);

Private, Rhode Island Line; Rhode Island pensioner under Act of March 18, 1818, (List of Pensioners, 16th Congress, p. 228);

Private, Rhode Island Continental Line; placed on Pension Roll, June 2, 1818; pension commenced, April 16, 1818; age 73; residence, Newport County, R. I.; died, April 15, 1822, (Rhode Island Pension Roll 1835, p. 12);

Private; died April 15, 1822, (U. S. Treasury Department Record, Washington, D. C.).

/signed/ Grace M. Sherwood

State Record Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT Widow's Pension

I certify that in conformity with the act of February 2d, 1848,

Sarah Maxson

widow of John Maxson

who was a Private in the revolutionary war, is inscribed on the pension list at the rate of forty dollars per annum, commencing on the 4th of March, 1848, and continuing for life, unless she should again marry; in which case the Pension is not payable after the time of such marriage.

Given at the War Office of the United

States this 14th day of September

one thousand eight hundred and

forty eight.

/signed/ J. Z. Mason
Acting Secretary of War.

Examined and Countersigned.

/signed/ J. S. Edwards Commissioner of Pensions.

/signed/ By F. S. Evans.

Payment to be made at Providence

bу

Paris Hill Esq.
Agent for paying Pensioners, in the Agency of Rhode Island.

Payable on the 4th September and 4th March

Recorded in the Pension Office on the Roll of Pensioners under act February 2d, 1848, Page 14 Vol. 3.

/signed/ Geo. John King Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND STATE RECORD COMMISSIONER State House Providence

Grace M. Sherwood Commissioner November 2, 1949.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICE OF SAMUEL GREEN.

Private, Col. John Topham's Regt.; raised for 3 years, Dec. 26, 1776; as per list of balances reported due by Committee, Oct. 17, 1785, (Manuscript, Rhode Island Historical Society).

/signed/ Grace M. Sherwood

State Record Commissioner.

DEACON WILCOX*

Below some rocks on Charlestown beach,
Almost as far as eye can reach,
#######

Beyond the reach of swelling tide,
And just below the green hill-side,
In years gone by, an old house stood,
Its beams were made of white oak wood,
Where hard wood pins with sharpened point,
To hold more firmly morticed joint,
Were driven through the tenon's side
To keep such joints from opening wide;
While at its end, outside, alone,
A chimney stood, of gray-wacke stone,
To keep the mansion-house upright
Through heavy tempests, day or night.

#######

The heavy outer oaken door Directly opened on the floor; No vestibule or "entry" there Protected from the gusty air, Yet summer's sun, or winter's rain, Against its panels beat in vain. Within its cheerful owner sat: Beneath his chair the purring cat; In front and glowing at his feet, Was piled on high the burning peat, Diffusing warmth about the room And dissipating winter's gloom. Each chimney corner held a boy. His father's pride, his mother's joy; And cuddling there, with flaxen curl And azure eyes, a laughing girl, Reflection of the mother fair, Who sat in her creaking old arm-chair. ######

Then Deacon Wilcox sought his bed And laid to rest his nodding head.

Now while the household are asleep,

*Believed to have been written by a member of the Wilcox family, and to refer to Edward Wilcox.

And angels o'er them vigils keep, Allow me to digress somewhat And tell you of their daily lot --Or rather, tell you of the "Deacon," Of all the country round the beacon; A leading man in Church and State, A heart so kind it knew no hate; A splendid man, a loving neighbor, For whom the poor rejoiced to labor; Yet when he joined with you in trade He wanted all the profit made. The trouble was his love of money, He thought the hive was all his honey. The Deacon knew his failing well. Would often in church meetings tell, With faltering voice and streaming eyes, "He would above this sin arise." ######

The kind old man one night arose: 'Twas just before the meeting's close. He said he knew his carnal mind To love of money was inclined. Resolved he was that very day, To travel in the better way: And to his great besetting sin, Henceforward nevermore give in; If he had injured friends in trade, Fair restitution should be made; And if they'd state the sum in gold, The recompense should be four-fold. A neighbor who was present there Heard all his words, so seeming fair; He treasured up and took in trust, For future use, those words so just. At early hour next day he met The Deacon, while the grass was wet. ######

With accents glad he shook his hand,
Rejoicing at the noble stand
So lately taken by his friend,
And wished the good resolve no end.
He said he had a small affair
Which they would settle then and there.
Concerning that old brindled ox,

Who, cunning as a very fox, Would slip the yoke at every chance, And lead the boys a lively dance: Or, fiercely plunging at the cow, Cause her to leave the old hay-mow: It seemed as if the very devil, Possessed that brindled ox for evil. "When bought, you said he was as kind, As any creature I could find, And represented him to be A pattern of humility. I paid you twenty dollars, gold; I do not wish it now four-fold; I only ask to have returned The money that was so hard earned. Give me the price; the ox, you take, And thus fair restitution make."

######

These Plain complaints the Deacon stirred, For he remembered every word, Knew them in substance to be true; He scratched his head. What should he do? He thought the animal was sold For twenty dollars, British gold, And now he comes, that ugly beef! He wished him out far on the reef, Beneath two fathoms of salt water, Or that he had been led to slaughter.

#

The friend had not much time to wait, Before the answer came -- 'twas straight, And while the words were firm, yet meek, The argument was very weak. His smile was sweet, his voice was clear As any that we wish to hear.

######

"Dear neighbor," thus the Deacon said,
With cheeks that slightly flushed with red,
"No boys are we, but full grown men,
Our years almost two score and ten.
When we upon a trade agree,
We never from its terms should flee;
Depend we must upon our eyes,
Use our experience, shrewd and wise,

If we a losing bargain find,
We should not be disturbed in mind,
But cautious be, take greater care;
Thereafter of that friend beware.
The words you say you heard me speak
Were spoken to sustain the weak
Who falter in their daily walk.
Those words, dear friend, were 'Meetin' talk'".

The end.

Descendants of Daniel⁴ Shrieve should not be too critical of their ancestor who for a period of a few months took "such courses by drink to excess" (which the Town Council well knew) that he was "like to spend all his estate". Who knows what frustrations or personal troubles beset him?

Two youths, descendants of Daniel in the 8th generation of this line, on one Saturday entered the cottage of an elderly friend from Ashaway then away at Sabbath meeting, and there discovered a basket of Green Gage plums. Thereupon they appropriated about a dozen of these plums, which were only half ripened, and ate them upon the spot. Many will recall how St. Augustine, who was born a heathen, bewails in his Confessions how he wickedly stole seven pears, although he had much better ones at home. It so burdened his conscience with guilt that he became a Christian. It cannot be said that these two boys who stole the plums became Christians for similar reasons, but it may be affirmed with truth that within thirty minutes after eating this fruit they resolved never again to eat green plums as long as they lived. And to our certain knowledge they never have done so, although more than half a century has elapsed since that eventful day.

















